ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	F. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
* SHANNON	4261	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.I. INDIA	7900	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th ,,
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4762	E. Crewe	27th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard &c., and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA ; Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 29th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "G O A," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TRADE MARK

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

DELICATE— FRAGRANT — EXHILARATING.

HOCKS—STILL

		CASH.				CREDIT.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	,,	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58	0	30	0	65	8	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	,,	52	0	27	8	58	8	30	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	,,	37	0	...		41	4	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	,,	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	,,	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	,,	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	32	4

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	,,	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	,,	27	8	15	0	30	8	16	12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOXES OF WATER COLOURS.

COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES.

"LOCK" MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.	13	8
,, 2.— ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,	18	8
,, 3.— ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,	27	8

"CADDY LID" MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 12 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.	30	0
,, 2.— ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,	40	0

"SUPERIOR CADDY LID" MAHOGANY BOXES.

No. 1.—Fitted with 18 Whole Cake Colours, Brushes, &c.	52	0
,, 2.— ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,	90	0
Johann Faber's Retouching Box, containing 4 Artists' Pencils, HB. BB. H. HH. Leather stump, Fraser and Refills	1	8
"The Public School" Colour Box, containing 12 half pans of moist Water Colours. 1 Tube Chinese White. 1 Tube Sepia and 4 Camel Hair Brushes	5	0

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Indian Ink (Best) Hexagonal large size	3	8
Do. do. do. Lion Head	1	0
Do. do. do. per dozen	10	0

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS
AND
HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION

OF
MELTON'S
SERGES,
COATINGS,
TWEEDS

FOR
RIDING HABITS,
COVERT COATS,
CYCLING SKIRTS,
TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND FIT.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25	0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3¼ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90	0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100, and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs.	a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3	8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ELGIN" CAWNPORE TWILL NEGLIGE SHIRTS.

THE ELGIN CAWNPORE TWILL NEGLIGE SHIRTS, made as per illustration with Soft Fronts, White Linen Neck Bands and White Linen Cuffs. In plain White, or White with Red or Blue Woven Stripes. Fast Colors.

WHITE, Rs. 2-4 ; STRIPES, Rs. 2-8 each.

The same Shirt with White Linen Neck Band and Wristbands of Cawnpore Twill instead of White Linen Cuffs, in White or Colored Stripes.

Re. 1-12 and 1-14 each.

MEASUREMENTS.—

A Pattern Shirt or the following :—Size or Collar worn, size round chest, full height of person. The former preferred.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ! It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO. (SOLE PROPRIETORS.)
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL."
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA Crawford Market.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	* * ,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * ,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.

A DANCE

Will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant.

Admission one Rupee, Ladies Free. Members Half Price.

Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned or at the door.

W. H. LYNCH, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Estate of VUNMALLI DAYAL, will not hold itself RESPONSIBLE to any dealings which one BHOLLA MOOLJEE, partner in the Shop of VUNMALLI DAYAL, Commission Agent in Ghee, may enter into henceforth. The debtors to the said Shop are requested NOT TO PAY to the said Bholla Mooljee without written authority of the undersigned.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for GUNGABAI, the widow of VUNMALLI DAYAL.

May 19, 1897.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1897, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, (Free of Income Tax) for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Registrar on the 18th, day of May, 1897, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the death of the Honorable Mr. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix FRIDAY, the 11th June, 1897, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 92 of 1897.

In the Matter of DIPCHAND BENECHAND, DHUNRAJ DIPCHAND, HIRACHAND DIPCHAND and LUKHMICHAND FAKIRCHAND who lately traded together as Shroffs and General Merchants in partnership with FAKIRCHAND BENECHAND, at Bombay, and in Palli in Marwad, in the name of BENECHAND FAKIRCHAND and in Beawar in the name of DIPCHAND DHUNRAJ and in Nusseerabad in the name of DHUNRAJ HIRACHAND and in Kikdi in the name of DIPCHAND HIRACHAND by means of their MUNIM RUTTONCHAND SANTOKCHAND in Bombay, and at up-country by themselves adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of GULABCHAND GUNGARAM and CUNGARAM FUTTAJI trading in Bombay at Mumadevi, as Shroffs, under the name of GUNGARAM FUTTAJI the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Gulabchand Gungaram was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Dipchand Benechand, Dhunraj Dipchand, Hirachand Dipchand and Lukhmichand Fakirchand have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this nineteenth day of May. One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of May, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 88 of 1897.

In the Matter of HARIRAM ANUNDJI HANSRAJ CUVERJI and NARANJI CUVERJI residing at Chukla Bombay and MULJI DAMJI and DEWCURN PURSHOTUM, residing at Karrachi, carrying on business as silk Merchants at Bombay, Chukla Street, in the name and firm of CUVERJI NANJI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of SURJI MURARJI a partner in the firm of MURARJI GIRDHAR, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration the said Surji Murarji was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Hariram Anundji, Hansraj Cuverji, as Naranji Cuverji, Mulji Damji and Dewcurn Purshotum have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this nineteenth day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of May, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of WAMAN BHAI WASUDEO, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

SITABAI, widow of the said deceased, and Mother and Natural Guardian of DWARKANATH, GAJANAN, PRABHAKAR and WISHWANATH, the four minor sons of the deceased............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration. Witness SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. Orr,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.

The 11th day of May, 1897.

SITABAI, Widow.
In person.

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The goods will be on view from FRIDAY next.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

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By order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., in the compound of the Bombay Defences Yard at Mazagon, a lot of large and small trees.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., 1897, at 2 p.m., at the Pultan Road, Municipal Workshop's store-yard (near the Crawford Markets, consisting of 18 market lamps, with kerosine founts and iron brackets, and at 2-15 p.m. on the Municipal ground in the front of the Pinjrapole, consisting a lot of the materials of the stalls removed from the temporary market at Pinjrapole, and at 3-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty K. oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 20, 1897.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all these interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Connecticut. United States of America.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Gold Dollars	...500,000.
PAID UP „ „ „	...200,000.
TOTAL ASSETS (exclusive of Uncalled Capital) „	...447,000.

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51, Apollo Street, 1st May, 1897.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
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Bombay, 25th February 1897.

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Hubli, 13th May, 1897.

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J. O. HOOD,
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YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz. post free.........................	15	13
½ „ „ „ 7-8 oz. post free.........................	8	0
¼ „ „ „ 3-12 oz. post free.........................	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,405
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mer.	10,770 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	141
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£25	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	393

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbary	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Berary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	110
Bengal Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmatpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,002	125	125	dvd Rs 1	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	365
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	270
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,005

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	63
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	503
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,570	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	290
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
City of Bombay Mills	877	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	720
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	800
Cooria Mills	8?4	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,250	dvd Rs.60	1,070
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvd Rs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	310
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	700
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,300	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	105	105	dvd Rs.10	268
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1025
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,470
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	400
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs55	1,250
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	930
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	1,160
Sassoon	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	15,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	690
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmeshunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	100	50	...	645
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	60	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26 6
Gold Leaf	"	26-8 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-12 "
Do. do. new	"	25-10
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-14
Sovereigns	"	16-7
Do. Dragons	"	16-6
Silver 17	"	80
Do. 17½	"	80¼

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 28 m. High water, 1-34 m., 2-27 a. Low water, 7-20 m., 8-35 a.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Laying the corner-stone of the Moon Mill at Sewree, 5 p. m.

FEAST AT SION.—On Sunday next, there will be in the Sion Chapel the feast of our Lady of Good Counsel. There will be low Masses at 7 and 8, and the High Mass at 9 o'clock, followed by sermon and procession.

ABSCONDING INMATE OF THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—On the 15th instant, a Mahomedan boy, named Shah Mahomed, aged sixteen years, inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, was sent with some furniture to the Watson's Hotel, Fort, where he delivered it and then absconded. The lad is being sought for.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Port Elizabeth and Transvaal per extra s. s. Bancoora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).—With effect from the 20th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 40, *viz.*, 1s, 2 1-4d. per Rupee.

FIRE AT CHOWPATY.—On Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the new huts at Tarwady, Chowpaty, resulting in the destruction of ten rooms and damage to two telephone wires. The fire brigade appeared on the spot and extinguished the flames. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250. The outbreak is believed to be due to a fire being left in an earthen chati near the tattee work in one of the rooms.

ADDRESS.—We are informed by the Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association that a public meeting of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held, on Sunday next, at 11-30 a.m. (Bombay time) at the De Monte Reading Room, Bandora, for the purpose of adopting an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of her reign.

THE MOON MILL.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Moon Mill will take place this evening at five o'clock at Sewree, opposite the China Mill premises. The ceremony will be performed by Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, the chairman of the company, in the presence of the board of directors and those interested in the concern and a few friends. The agents of this new Mill are Messrs. P. and A. Hormarjee and Co., who are also the agents of the China Mill.

NEW MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The Boiler Inspection Act Examinations, which had been suspended for a time owing to the plague, have been resumed. At the last examination held on the 12th instant, the following were declared to have passed the test:—First Class Mechanical Engineers—Vinayak Anandrao Talcherkar, Sorabji N. Merchant, Nanabhai M. Babdoo and Ratanshaw P. Pastakhea. Second-Class Mechanical Engineers—E. W. Thomson, Framji T. Dubash and Purshotam Mansukhram.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a Hindu girl, named Sonabai, aged five years, was playing on the maidan on the Kennedy Sea Face. The girl was walking to her mother when she was accidentaly knocked down by a horse ridden by Mr. St. H. S. Short of the 8th Bombay Infantry, who was at the time crossing the maidan on his way to the tent of another officer encamped there. The girl who sustained a fracture of the *right thigh*, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT TEMKER STREET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged three Seedees, named Abdulla Khamis, Habid Tyub, and Abish Magroob, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to a Pathan, named Khaliffa Mirzaman, by means of a knife on Tuesday evening, at Temker street. The circumstances under which the affray took place, have already been reported. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant, who is lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT OF LIQUOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Robertson charged Ramchunder Narayen and Ansumsi, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of two bottles of country liquor from the shop of Cursetji Jamshedji. A fire broke out near the liquor shop at Lowar Chawl on Monday morning. In order to save the bottles from the fire, the shop-keeper removed them to the foot path. When the attention of Cursetji was directed to his shop, the accused made away with the bottles, but they were arrested before they could consume the liquor. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to four months' and the second to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the Hindu month of April 1897, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 750. Among them the number of new admission was 183; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	17	1	3	21
Vanias	28	5	7	40
Brahmins	20	4	4	28
Lohanas	3	2	..	5
Other Castes	66	11	9	86
Total	134	26	23	183

The average daily attendance was 25.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hormusji Pestonji, a cloth merchant, carrying on business in partnership with Meherjibhoy Maneckji Vaijifar, at Bazaar Gate Street, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against Hurgovind Motiram, up till recently a bill collector in his service, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2000. The accused has been in complainant's service for the last three years. On Monday last he was sent to receive a bill of Rs. 2,000 from Dharamsi Naranji, a dealer in piece-goods at the Mulji Jetha market. He received the amount and went to his master, and told him a lie that Dharamsi had promised to pay the amount in the afternoon. The complainant instructed him to go to Dharamsi's shop again the next morning and not the same afternoon, when the accused obtained leave on the pretext that he had to go to a caste-dinner. The next morning he did not attend his work. The complainant, thereupon, went to receive payment of his bill from Dharamsi when he learnt that the accused had already obtained the money on the previous day and absconded. The magistrate ordered a warant to be granted for the apprehension of the accused.

APPOINTMENT.—It was announced in the Government Gazette of the 13th May that Rao Bahadur Thakurdass Mathuradass, Additional First Class, third grade, sub Judge of Dhulia (Khandesh) was appointed to act as first class, third grade, sub-Judge at Dhulia in place of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, pending further orders, continuing to be an Assistant Sessions Judge to exercise in the Court of Session established for the Khandesh Sessions Division. We now hear that a Government Resolution is shortly to be issued appointing the Rao Bahadur as an Assistant Judge in the Provincial Service. His name will shortly be removed from the list of sub-judges and consequently those sub-judges whose claims were superseded will have no reason to complain. He will probably be placed under Mr. H. O. W. G. Brooke, I.C.S. Mr. Thakurdass is a native of Surat and belongs to the Chitraguptavanshi Valmik Kayasth caste, he is an undergraduate, and has risen from a mere clerkship. He has won the good opinion of all the officers with whom he came in contact including Mr. (the Hon. Mr.) H. M. Birdwood, and probably owes the special appointment to him. Mr. Thakurdass is working on some special compilation work in the Legislative Department of the Secretariat and has also been on inspection duty with the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Thakurdass is now in Bombay and will go to Dhulia, after visiting his family at Surat for a few days.

RECEIVING BRIBE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ragunundan Durgaprasad, a police ramosee, attached to the Bombay Police Force, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnett, with taking a bribe of three annas from one Halia Boothia, a tindal of a prow plying in the harbour. The accused was posted on duty at Frere Bunder. On Saturday last a grass dealer loaded the complainant's prow with grass at Frere Bunder and told him to take it to Bori Bunder. After the prow was loaded, the complainant was going to weigh anchor, but the ramosee would not allow him to do so, unless he was paid three annas. The complainant having no money at the time, went to get some from a friend of his, and paid it to the ramosee. However, in the meantime the tide receded and the prow could not leave the Bunder until the tide was in again next morning. In the evening the grass dealer returned to the Bunder, and finding the prow had not left the place, questioned the tindal, who explained to him the reason of delay. The grass dealer thereupon made a report to the police and the ramosee was arrested. The accused in his defence said that he had been recently posted as a ramosee on the Frere Bunder to prevent boatmen from coming on shore at night time, as things lying on shore had been often found missing during the night. Complainant came on shore at night time and when accused stopped him, he paid him three annas which he accepted. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Pro. District Grand Master for Bombay, E.C., Grand Master, A.S.F.I., assisted by Mr. J. W. Smith, Past Grand Master, A.S.F.I., will lay the foundation-stone of the Bombay Freemasons' Hall with masonic honours at Home Street, adjoining the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, on Saturday, the 5th June. The District Grand Lodge will open at 4-30 p.m. and adjourn. The Grand Lodge, A.S.F.I., will then be opened and adjourn. The officers and past officers of the two Grand Lodges will assemble and robe at the New High School, Hornby Road. They will proceed singly to the Novelty Theatre and be seated by 4 p. m. Private Lodges and members will robe at the Elphinstone Cricket Club Hall, Waudby Road, and they will assemble in their proper stations within the enclosure at 4-30 p. m. Each Mason will be admitted by ticket to be obtained on application to the Master of the Lodge to which he belongs. A limited number of tickets will be available for issue to relatives of Masons. Applications for such tickets are to be made to the Masters of Lodges. Masons who are not members of Lodges in the District of Bombay or under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, A.S.F.I., may obtain tickets on application to the Master of any Lodge in Bombay, and must assemble with the Lodge from which they obtain tickets. Masters of Lodges can obtain tickets on application to the Grand Secretary of the Constitution under which the Lodges work.

The programme for the occasion will be as follows:—The English and Scottish Lodges will form in two columns abreast (English on the right and Scottish Lodges on the left) at the Novelty Theatre and march under the direction of the Directors of Ceremonies to their respective places, where they will halt, juniors nearest the entrance, and the Masons open to the right and left and face inwards, leaving a broad way for the procession to pass up the centre. On the procession reaching the entrance of the enclosure, the Masons composing it will halt, open to the right and left and face inwards, so as to leave room for the two Grand Masters to pass up the centre, being preceded by their standard and sword bearers, the Grand Officers following in succession from the rear so as to invert the order of procession. When the Grand Masters and principal officers have taken their places on the dais, the Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India will read a short history of the movement for a Joint Hall for the Masonic bodies in Bombay. The Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India will then ask His Excellency to lay the stone. His Excellency will then direct the ceremony to commence. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a list of donors to the building fund will be read by the Hony. Secretary of the Freemasons' Hall Committee and the list handed to the Grand Master. Donors will be distinguished by a small blue rosette worn on the right breast. His Excellency will address the assembly. The procession will then return in inverted order.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SUGGESTION FOR NAMING BHULESHWAR SCHOOL AND MARKET.

WE reproduce the following letter, dated the 1st May, addressed by Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, who is well-known for his interest in the cause of the National Indian Association and education, to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay:—

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following suggestions which, I trust, you will be pleased to submit before the Corporation at an early date for their favourable consideration.

The Bhuleshwar markets, with the school above, which have recently been completed, form now a structure well worthy of the city of Bombay, which is generally styled *Urbs Prima in Indis*. They are situated in a central locality and supply the wants of a very large number of people, and they deserve, in my humble opinion, a better name than the matter-of-fact designation by which they are at present known.

It would indeed be a consummation devoutly to be wished for, if the names of some local celebrities were associated with them. With this end in view I beg to suggest that the schools be named after Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., whose long and meritorious public career has just come to successful termination, whose name is almost become a household word throughout the Presidency and whose particular services in the cause of education are so numerous and richly deserve to be appreciated in a tangible way. It would certainly be a most fitting and adequate recognition of the worth and esteem in which this gentleman has been so universally held. He was loved and respected alike by Natives and Europeans, which in these days of modern civilization is a unique and almost unprecedented occurrence.

The markets, I beg to suggest, be named after Mr. Birdwood's worthy successor, the Hon'ble Sir E. C. K. Ollivant. Sir Charles Ollivant's relations with the Corporation have been so fresh, warm and cordial that it is unnecessary to dilate here upon the vast amount of good he has done to this city in general and the Municipality in particular. The sound of the praises sung in his honor on his retirement from the Commissionership is still ringing in the ears of the citizens of Bombay, and it would undoubtedly be quite in the fitness of things that these markets should bear his honored and respected name. Every body is aware that while he held the office of Commissioner he, with not unbecoming modesty, refused to allow his name to be associated with any of the public works of great importance and utility which he inaugurated. It is, therefore, but meet and proper that the Corporation, now that he has again come in our midst, but in a higher capacity, should mark their appreciation of his sterling services by connecting his name with a market which in usefulness and productiveness is only second to the premier market which bears the name of a former Municipal Commissioner. If a bridge, which Sir Edward Ollivant planned and constructed is named after him that is nothing but the bare recognition of a work the credit for which was specially his, but there is nothing to show in a substantial way the appreciation of the public of Bombay of his generous work as a harmonious whole, so far as I am aware.

It is with this view that I have ventured to address these lines, and I hope and trust that your Corporation will readily take up the suggestions herein made and not say it is too late. Better late than never, let us have "Birdwood Schools" and "Ollivant Markets."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HARIRAM ANANDJEE AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Starling, acting Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Surjee Morarjee, the petitioning creditor, applied that the abovenamed traders be adjudicated insolvents under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. They had stopped payment, had left their usual place of business, and had fraudulently made over their goods to two of their creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JAMNADAS PREMJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the notices had been served, and nothing remained to be done. The case was put down on the board for the first hearing. The extension applied for was granted.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. S. Bayley, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE THOMAS BOOTH.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, for some of the creditors, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the Insolvent to show cause why the petition should not be restored to the board under section 50 at the Insolvency Act. The insolvent was granted his discharge on the 5th inst. His Lordship, in refusing the present application, remarked that it was negligence on the part of the creditors not to have appeared to oppose the discharge at the proper time.

RE MANEKSHAH HORMUSJEE NICHOLSON.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a short postponement in order to serve the judgment creditor who, the learned counsel said, was nowhere to be found. His lordship granted a fortnight's postponement without a protection order.

RE DIPCHAND BENIPRASAD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dadyseth, on behalf of a creditor, moved that these traders be adjudicated insolvent under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. The learned counsel said that the parties were indebted to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees; and the moonim, through whom their business was carried on, had stopped payment and had left the jurisdiction of the court. Fakirchand Benichand, one of these traders, was adjudicated insolvent sometime ago by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, but it was not then known that the other traders were his partners. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NARAYEN BHAWOO.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE THACKERSEY NARANJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a similar order was made in the matter of this insolvent.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day personal discharges were granted to Liladhar Visar and others and Ramjidas Harnarayen.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INOPPORTUNE REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

THE *Rast Goftar*, referring to the recent revenue enhancements in the Panwell and Alibag Talukas, remarks that they "are slowly, but surely, producing their inevitable results. The scarcity prevailing throughout the Konkan has severely tried the resources of the landholding classes, and there are large arrears of land assessment, which, it is found difficult to recover. In Panwel it happens that the last instalment of the increased assessment is payable this year, so that in the present year of scarcity the assessment payable is about 15 per cent. large than it was last year. That this increase should have been ordered to be paid this year, shows that due care is not taken to consider the position and circumstances of the ryot before hard and fast rules are enforced. This in itself would be sufficient to produce an agitation throughout the Talooka, and the Poona Patriots who have extended their campaign North and South, have not been slow to take advantage of it. We need not say that we have no sympathy with the methods of these latter-day patriots who seem to think that the country would benefit by the prestige of Government being lowered. But it is impossible to say that the authorities responsible for the administration of the country have not by their indifference to legitimate demands of the people and their neglect to remedy patent wrongs, prepared the soil for that most pernicious agitation of which we have heard a good deal during the last six months."

AN INVITATION TO GENERAL GATACRE FROM SURAT.

The *Gujerat Mitra* appeals to General Gatacre to send two members of the Plague Committee to Surat and judge of the state of affairs prevailing there: "We are glad that the Government of Lord Sandhurst has been pleased to extend the advising function of the Gatacre Committee to the whole Presidency. General Gatacre and his colleagues have shown that their Committee have a knowledge of the temper of the people, and the firmness of will to manage it well. We therefore request that the Gatacre Committee will be pleased at an early date, to depute at least two of them to come over to Surat and Rander, and see for themselves the shabby arrangements which, by courtesy, may scarcely be called 'sheds' (!) for the plague patients. Mr. Moors doubtless seems to be busy but his is that sort of business which is so aptly termed much ado about nothing. People look with distrust and panic upon the arbitrary measures of their local rulers, and perhaps the rulers have no faith in the obedience of their subjects to carry out in full each and every proclamation that they issue day after day. Distrust prevails far and wide as regards the acts of Government officers. It is a pity that when the Gatacre Committee has so far succeeded in mitigating the worst ravages of the plague, as to be able to close some Hospitals, we are still without them. The monsoon is near at hand, and unless the Gatacre Committee come to our help in time, we must be prepared to have something more serious in the near future. It would have been infinitely better if the local Plague authorities were superseded by the Gatacre Committee. They have been weighed and found wanting to manage the local affairs in these times of a heavy national affliction."

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA'S ILLNESS.

Referring to the illness of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and his departure for England for medical advice, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: "Amid the sincere wishes of his countrymen of every caste and creed, for his speedy recovery from illness and return to this country, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta left our shores on Saturday for England. As we stated on a former occasion he is the one man who can be ill-spared from our midst even for a short time, and we are sure that India in general and Bombay in particular will feel his absence keenly. Nothing can testify better to the great respect and esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, than the unanimous chorus of regret of the entire Indian Press at his departure on account of ill-health, and the equally unanimous wish that he may recover soon and return to India to fight his country's battles with renewed strength and vigour."

DR. BLANEY PREACHING A CRUSADE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* refuses to accept the correctness of Dr. Blaney's new theory against coercive segregation at the present state of the plague, and says:—"Dr. Blanny is out preaching a crusade against coercive segregation at the present juncture of the plague, which he calls its declining stage. His theory is that at the declining stage of the plague, the infection is never communicated from person to person. This is a brand new theory and requires all the force of illustrations, and corroboration by other qualified medical men, before it can gain universal acceptance. The causes and treatment of the plague are yet to be defined with certainty and everything that is being said or done with reference to the plague is not yet entirely out of the bounds of speculation. Under this circumstance, we would rather have the Plague Committee err on the safe side of compulsory segregation than support Dr. Blaney in his humanistic effort to put down compulsory segragation."

EDUCATING THE ENGLISH PUBLIC!

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states that Messrs. Wacha, Gokhale, and Bannerji intend to educate the English public on the burning Indian questions of the day before returning to this country: "As was anticipated by us some time ago, the Indian gentlemen who have gone as witnesses before the Welby Commission are not to return to India before they have made the very best use of their short stay in England. It is now definitely decided that Mr. Wacha, Professor Gokhale, Mr. Bannerji and the other witnesses will address the leading political centres of England on Indian questions of the day, and that tried, trusted and faithful friend of India, Sir William Wedderburn is busy making the necessary arrangement to carry out the programme. It is needless to say that much good will come of this proposed Indian campaign. If it only succeeds in educating the English public in the burning Indian questions of the day, it will have done enough good. And better men could not possibly have been selected for the work."

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Discussing the relative claims of the three candidates for the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the *Rast Goftar* observes: "If it be the desire of the members of the Senate that the successor of Mr. Javerilal should be a product of the University, then there cannot be two opinions as to the merits of Mr. Chandavarker who, besides being a brilliant scholar and an effective public speaker, is a most useful and upright citizen and a true and trusty social and political reformer. He knows no backslidings, and has always the courage of his convictions such as very few possess. He might briefly be described as a gem without any flaw, and doubtless holds the first place of honour among our public citizens. His return to the Council by the unanimous voice of the Senate will be hailed with great satisfaction by the public."—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: "Mr. Chandavarkor is another candidate who is in the running. With such a rival against him we do not think Dr. Bhalchandra will have an easy time of it. Mr. Chandavarker had had a longer innings than Dr. Bhalchandra in the smaller walks of politics and is more eligible than his medical rival for the wider sphere of the Legislative Council for the scope of his political talents. Long before Dr. Balchundra made his debut on the stage of politics, Mr. Chandavarker had already won his laurels. Of him it can be appropriately said that he rose one morning and found himself great. That a young man fresh from college should have such a sudden rise in public life speaks volumes for his talents for politics. As one of the secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association, Mr. Chandavarker has had exceptional facilities in mastering some of the most difficult problems of Provincial politics and is so well conversant with facts and figures that he will be of greater service to us in the Legislative Council than Dr. Bhalchundra. Dr. Bhalchundra's claims to a seat in the Council are already very strong, but those of Mr. Chandavarker are stronger. We feel Mr. Chandavarkar ought to have had the honour of being a Legislator long before this."

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fifth annual meeting, held at the Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook Street, Liverpool, on Thursday, April 29th.

The directors have now to report to the shareholders the results of the business for the year ending 31st December, 1896. The net premiums, after deducting those paid to other companies in reduction of this company's liabilities, amounted to £839,105 8s. 9d., against £847,094 10s. 7d. in 1895. The net fire losses incurred in 1896, including full estimates for such as were not adjusted at the closing of the books, amounted to £459,589 15s. 4d. After providing for all commissions, expenses, depreciations, bad debts and other charges, the credit balance on the working of the year's business stands at £84,800 0s. 6d., in addition to £35,115 10s. 1d. for interest on investments, making a total of £120,916 10s. 7d. The directors propose to pay on the 7th proximo, a dividend of 7s. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend of 3s. per share paid in November last a total distribution of £12,550 or 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital. After giving effect to the foregoing the financial position of the company will be as follows:—Capital fully subscribed £2,127,500, of which is paid-up £ 12,750, reserve and reinsurance fund, £300,000, balance carried forward £273,194-7-7 873,194-7-7. The following directors now retire by rotation, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, *viz.*—Messrs. William Bingham, Philip Blessing, William T. Boxwell, John H. Higson. The directors desire to acknowledge their high appreciation of the valuable assistance afforded by the Boards in London, Scotland, Australia and South Africa, by the United States Trustees, and by the numerous representatives of the company at home and abroad.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·450	Calm	3	110·6	81·6	41	...	3·22	−1·18
Sirsa	29·493	W	10	113·3	81·0	34	...	1·68	−0·35
Delhi	29·514	W	6	111·2	91·9	28	...	1·26	−2·16
Agra	29·525	SW	8	114·0	89·2	48	...	1·55	−0·22
Cawnpore	29·519	WSW	6	113·6	89·5	24	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·519	W	6	115·7	90·2	33	...	1·26	−0·97
Jhansi	29·481	WSW	4	116·2	89·7	27	...	3·15	+1·37
Jacobabad	29·568	NW	3	117·1	79·1	18	...	0·69	−0·79
Karachi	29·644	WSW	13	89·3	80·0	81	...	0·27	−1·57
Jeypore	29·584	WSW	8	112·8	82·9	43	...	1·53	−0·25
Ajmere	29·586	W	15	107·9	84·0	41	...	2·14	+0·41
Deesa	29·631	WSW	16	107·3	76·5	73	...	1·51	+0·88
Ahmedabad	29·765	SW	5	108·8	76·6	51	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·671	WSW	28	101·5	77·9	63	...	2·31	+1·68
Rajkot	29·701	WSW	16	104·9	74·7	74	...	1·89	+1·25
Ghadechi	29·717	WSW	15	111·7	78·8	44	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·743	SSW	5	86·1	79·8	88	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·659	WSW	14	106·0	80·1	45	...	2·02	+0·79
Indore	29·683	W	6	105·0	76·6	35	...	1·17	−0·04
Saugor	29·648	WNW	5	109·4	81·1	60	...	3·23	+0·49
Jubbulpore	29·625	WSW	6	111·5	83·6	24	...	4·09	+0·90
Hoshangabad	29·664	WSW	3	111·0	82·1	28	...	1·53	−0·70
Khandwa	29·697	W	12	108·7	79·6	32	...	1·19	−0·55
Raipur	29·592	SSW	11	115·5	93·4	15	...	5·69	+2·02
Nagpur	29·629	NNW	11	114·2	90·5	21	...	2·28	−1·16
Amraoti	29·657	WSW	8	111·9	89·3	35	...	4·06	+1·36
Akola	29·685	NW	12	111·6	82·3	36	...	1·35	−1·68
Surat	29·732	SW	9	96·7	79·6	76	...	0·79	+0·29
Malegaon	29·715	WNW	13	107·3	72·1	58	...	0·19	−1·19
Bombay	29·790	SSE	7	91·3	80·2	79	...	0·51	−0·39
Poona	29·758	WSW	16	105·0	67·9	38	...	1·42	−1·34
Ahmednagar	29·706	N	18	106·3	72·9	63	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·711	Calm	5	107·6	76·7	25	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·749	N	9	110·2	77·9	21	...	6·85	+3·61
Ratnagiri	29·801	WSW	8	91·4	[illegible]	76	...	0·21	−1·69
Belgaum	29·765	WNW	20	104·2	68·8	65	...	3·45	−1·97
Goa	29·804	NW	11	90·0	81·1	77	...	0·03	...
Karwar	29·791	N	5	90·8	81·0	74	...	0·21	−3·37
Mangalore	29·789	Calm	4	91·8	81·4	78	·01	5·07	−1·78
Calicut	29·810	ENE	9	93·9	74·0	93	1·10	22·34	+8·67
Cochin	29·796	SW	M	92·8	81·1	81	...	21·25	−0·13
Bangalore	29·794	W	9	95·3	70·3	75	0·29	7·08	−1·13
Secunderabad	29·770	NW	9	108·8	86·2	37	...	2·25	−1·93
Masulipatam	29·725	SSW	12	97·7	82·5	75	...	11·89	+2·29
Bellary	29·727	NW	8	105·2	83·0	30	...	2·83	−1·41
Cuddapah	29·721	NW	G	111·8	73·0	58	0·67	5·88	−1·22
Madras	29·747	SW	11	99·5	82·5	76	...	51·25	+29·10
Coimbatore	29·783	SW	2	94·9	71·8	74	0·61	10·35	+1·12
Trichinopoly	29·751	Calm	5	104·1	82·2	64	...	22·37	+9·67
Negapatam	29·757	SW	10	101·6	81·9	69	...	47·75	+15·46
Colombo	29·821	SW	9	91·0	79·0	78	...	53·69	+3·52
Aden	29·811	Calm	6	87·3	80·8	80	...	6·23	−2·99

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa, Sholapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay exhibit a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj, 22 at Neemuch, 18 at Rajkot and Secunderabad and 16 at Akola and Deesa. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcaste in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore Veraval, Karachi, Jacobabad, Sirsa and Deesa. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·10") light to moderate showers at Bangalore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Mangalore. The general weather conditions are favourable for local rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states: Barometer 29·870", moderate to light north-east winds, fine clear weather and lightning to south."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Wednesday:—Pressure has generally increased by small to moderate amounts but very irregularly, indicating that the weather is as yesterday unsettled in Northern India. The chief features of pressure distribution are unchanged. The depression in the Punjab is drifting very slowly westwards across South Punjab. Duststorms occurred yesterday in the plains in Upper India and feeble thunderstorms in the hill districts. A shallow depression lies over South Behar and Northern districts of Chota Nagpur and steefish gradients continue in Bengal. Numerous thunderstorms occurred in Bengal and Assam yesterday afternoon. Barisal reports four inches, Dacca two, Chittagong, Dhubri, Bernampore, Sibsagar and Burdwan each one inch. The temperature increased very light in Burma and North-West Provinces yesterday and fell slightly in remainder of India. Temperature is excessive in the North-West Provinces, averaging nine degrees above normal. The excess was thirteen degrees in Dehra and Roorkee and eleven in Bareilly. The air is excessively dry over the greater part of the interior, but moderately damp in Bihar where easterly winds continue. The weather is generally feebly unsettled in Northern India. Duststorms are probable in Upper India and thunder storms in Bengal and Assam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·750
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·9
Dew Point		76·5
Relative humidity of Air		·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	91·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		81·0
General Directions of wind*		WNW, NW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	177

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—60 bales wool, and 198 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales wool, Bheewan Harbhum; 41 bales wool, K Kessandas; 3 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 35 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, Hirabhy Khoosal.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—6,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 152 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Langbank s—33 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 185 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Venus s—2,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Venus s—850 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,393 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwt linseed, and 1,503 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoa s—6,001 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Thorndale s—14,001 cwt poppyseed, 6,000 cwt linseed, and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—1,210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,423 cwt poppyseed, 3,999 cwt castorseed, and 8,601 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Andrassan s—236 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Imperatrix s—55 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Andrassan s—293 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 cwt onions, The New Onion and Co.

Revenna s—2 cases cambay stones, Runchord Girdharlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marq Bacquehem s—101 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Ravenna s—1,025 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, N Cassumbhoy and Co; and 188 bales twist, Corsetji Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Marq Bacquehem s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Marq Bacquehem s—150 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—168 bales cotton, R Kishanlall.

Booldana s—270 bales cotton, R Kishanlall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain W. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Fultala, 2,092 tons, Captain M. D. Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (7th May), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G. F. Simpson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. E. Mokeshawas Sultaneh and friend Mr and Mrs Aga Hajee Shaikalli and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C N	Moshtari	1110	Clark	Not fixed	20-5	B & P S N Co
E B	Ardrossan	1825	McNeill	Trieste	...	W & A G Co
K	Thorndale	1971	Lorimer	Dunkirk	...	W & A G & Co
N	Venus	2312	McGrigor	Havre	...	W & A G & Co
P	Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	21-5	P & O Co
—	Avoca	912	Davidson	...	...	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	Indravati	513	Ahmed	...		Shepd & Co
	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	...		Do.
	Mahanadi	517	Budroo	...		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Langbank	2966	Rout	Hamburg	30-5	W & A G Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-5	F Messari
6	Carthage	...	Nantes	London	28-5	P & O Co
7	Imperator	1331	Rassovich	Venice	1-6	A L S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Walluschnig	Kobe	21-5	A L S N Co
10	Sheik	2828	Nash	Ant & Liverpool	...	K N & Co
13	Fazilka	2697	Wilson	Rangoon	...	M M & Co
14	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	18-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Imperatrix s	Rassevich	Trieste, May 3.
19	Ellora s	Gray	Calcutta, April 15.
	Fultala s	Blott	Rangoon, May 7.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Baghdad s	Fry	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile s	Griffin	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Assyria, Captain Simpson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, for China, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste and Venice.
" Ellora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Booldana, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

Nubia s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—10 casks chemicals, Damjee Jadowjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bangalore s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Edulјee Bezonjee.

Caledonia s—11 cases confectionery medicine, and 112 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases medicine, &c., Phillips and Co; 47 cases medicine &c. D Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—51 cases vermouth, and 55 cases wine, Dhunjee bhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Scharlachberger s—17 bales paper, D B Lam and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—103 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 75 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—503 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—31 cases oilmenstores, Rajanbhoy Juma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Peacock, Surg Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Karwar.

MAY 17.

Nuthall, Lt Col, Bo, 13th B I, on leave, from Matheran.

MAY 18.

Stochley, Major, Punjab, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Mooltan.

MAY 19.

MacGregor, Capt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fus, on duty, from Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. S. Dias, F Company from 20th May 1897 to 20th May 1898.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

1. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company:—No. 539 Gunner H. Cettam; and No. 540 Gunner J. R. Wetherill.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 13.)

Mr E B Steedman, Depy Commr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave without allowance for 6 months in continuation of the leave granted to him as announced in Notifications Nos 3.5 and 1183, dated the 1st of April 1896 and 5th of Nov 1-96.

Mr A Langley, Asst Com r, from the Sialkot, the Delhi Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th of May 1897.

Mr R Harris, Divisional Judge, Derajat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under Article 291 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th of May 1897.

Surgn Major L T Young, M D, B C H, Civil Surgeon of Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for three months, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th of May 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surgn Krishna Chandra, Umballa, Civil Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Umballa, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th of May 1897, or such subsequent date as he may relieve Surgn Major L T Young proceeding on furlough.

Mr T W Temple, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May 1897.

Mr H E Matthews, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Lahore Dist, vice Mr T W Temple proceeding on leave.

Mr A H Wilkin, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 359 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st April or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	73,000	2,68,000	4,000	3,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	158	581	9	748
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	14,53,890	34,84,462	75,153	50,13,505
Total for 18 weeks	15,26,890	37,52,462	79,153	53,58,505
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,192	3,06,388	2,720	4,31,300
Per mile of Ry do.	265	665	6	936
Total to corresponding date do.	21,68,096	48,77,145	93,033	71,38,274

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 86,300
Ditto to date ... " 17,79,769

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 8th May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	702	...	...		...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,831	45,708	...	3,877	...	1,23,528
Goods	89,040	57,834	31,206	...	2,57,971	...
Other earnings	3,369	4,747	...	1,378	...	33,121
Total for week	1,34,240	1,08,289	25,951	...	...	...
Aggregate	21,45,047	20,49,723	...	...	95,321	...

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Grey ARABS (late Dr. Manser's) English HARNESS and English LANDAU with Rubber Tyres. All in good condition. A first class turnout. Lowest price Rs. 2,300. Owner gone to England. Apply to "N. B.," care of this office.

LOST.—FOX-TERRIER Dog, White, Black Spots, "Mark Antony," on Leather Collar. Reward—PHILLIPS and Co., Byculla.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

TO LET. from 1st May "NESBIT HALL," at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade. For particulars apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or at the premises.

A MEDICAL MAN can obtain a CHEAP PASSAGE to the Continent sailing 28th in lieu of services. Apply Dr. MUNDAY, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

A MEDICAL MAN WANTED for a Steamer to Karachi, &c. Apply Dr. MUNDAY, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, an efficient BOOK-KEEPER, for a Commercial Office. Apply to "M. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced HEAD COOK for the Station Mess, Loralai. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. For further particulars apply Mess Secy., Loralai Station Mess.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes case complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MANGOES! AFOOS MANGOES! Rs. 3 and PYREE, Rs. 2 per dozen, delivered in Bombay. Up-country orders also executed. TUKINA, Bazar Supplier, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A SURE ANTI-MOTH.—Invaluable for Pianos. "CAMPHOR TAR." 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4-0 per doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THE LONGEST REIGN

IN

ENGLISH HISTORY.

A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES

BY GIFTED WRITERS.

SECOND ARTICLE WILL APPEAR

In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

OF MAY 21.

[PROGRAMME.]

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD).	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA."	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS.	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST.	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA.	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."

A SPECIAL MEETING of the GRAND LODGE, A. S. F. I., for the purpose of INSTALLING H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E., as GRAND MASTER, will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 5·45 P.M. All Master Masons are invited to attend the Ceremony. After the Ceremony there will be a Banquet, admission to which will be by Ticket. Applications for Tickets accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 5 per Ticket should be made to the GRAND SECRETARY, A. S. F. I., 13, Hummum Street, Fort, on or before the 25th May, 1897.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG,

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S SAFE

IN

GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy

AND

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts...............	10	8
Pints..................	6	0

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

An advance of 3-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 113 5-8. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower at £62 5-16, but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼, as also were French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London at 103¼ and 25·11 fcs. respectively. Bar Silver declined 5-16d. to 27¾d. per oz., and in New York 5-8 cent. to 60¼ cents per oz., while Exchange on London remained at 4·87¼ dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months sight was still quoted at 1 1-8 per cent., but on India Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight it was 1-8 per cent. less at 1¼ per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 11-32d. The price of Braziers' Copper was £56¼.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,320,000 quarters, being 100,000 quarters more than at the end of the previous week.

The Wool Auctions opened in Liverpool yesterday in a firm market, but with no quotable change in prices. The number of bales offered was 18,000.

Brown Rapseed was quoted in London at 36 7-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 34¼ s. same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

In Liverpool yesterday Middling Americans Cotton declinad 1-32 d. to 4 1-8d., ready, and in Broach descriptions there was a falling off to the same extent. American Arrivals were quoted 1-64d. higher in all positions, 4 5-64d. for May delivery, and 3 55-64d. for September-October, being the extreme quotations. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, of which 100 were Surats; and the Imports 20,000 bales. The Market closed quiet, Surat quiet, arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged in New York at 7¾ cents per lb.; but Futures for August were 6 points higher at 7·33 cents, and for December 3 points at 6·86 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, the following being the comparison now shown between the arrivals this season and those in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts.......	4,000	5,000	9,000
Three days' do	12,000	13,000	18,400
Since 1st September	6,506,000	5,058,009	7,778,400

Locally, there has to-day been very little change in the Cotton market mills are buying, but European schippers cannot pay the prices demanded. Official quotations are raised Re. 1 for most descriptions, but some dealers who prefer to sell to going to the expense of warehousing, would accept previous rates. Most of the large dealers however intend storing their Cotton, as they expect higher prices later on.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain very dull.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton...............................	7,028 bales.
Wheat................................	5,025 cwts.
Linseed	7,431 „
Rapeseed............................	13,409 „
Gingellyseed........................	640 „
Poppyseed..........................	6,914 „
Castorseed	4,783 „

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet, and relets have been reported for Antwerp, for end of May early June, at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak, at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, and rates soon receded 1-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and no transactions of importance were reported, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	.....1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..............1s. 2 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	.........1s. 2 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	............1s. 2 17-32d.	„
Francs do.	............1·52½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been firm at 104 1-8 for Cash and 104¼ for the Settlement, for 3½ per cents., at which also they closed, with Threes quoted at 97¼.

SHARES have remained inanimate, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 40 in Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 20 in China, Rs. 10 in David, and Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas; and in Railways, an increase of Rs. 10 in Ahmedabad-Prantej.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.) Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1897, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	149	3	219
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	20,03,227	43,08,203	93,634	64,05,064
Total for 18 weeks...	21,15,227	45,58,203	97,634	67,71,064
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,483	2,55,332	5,726	4,31,541
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	153	3	258
Total to corresponding date do.	28,88,723	53,38,192	1,22,640	83,49,555

Decrease for the week...................Rs. 65,541
Ditto to date............................ „ 15,78,491

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	23,400	40	26,440
Or per mile of Railway	22	166	—	188
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	63,486	3,25,178	2,165	3,90,829
Total for 18 weeks...	66,486	3,48,578	2,205	4,17,269
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,122	35,999	43	40,174
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	312	...	348
Total to corresponding date do.	71,447	4,57,837	1,682	5,30,966

Decrease for the week......................Rs. 13,734
Ditto to date 1,13,697

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 15th May, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total	Rs. 1,24,328	Rs. 4,55,798	Rs. 4,998	Rs. 5,85,124
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	—	—	—	8,25,281

Decrease 2,40,157

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th May 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	1,300	...	1,800
Or per mile of Railway	29	75	...	104
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,616	9,329	86	16,031
Total for 18 weeks ...	7,116	10,629	86	17,831
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year............	563	255	3	821
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	15	...	48
Total to corresponding date do.	8,456	6,484	50	14,990

Increase for the week...........................Rs. 979
Ditto to date....................................... „ 2,841

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FURNELL—May 12, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of H. A. Furnell, Sergt., P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWABEY—STACE—April 22, at Widcombe Old Church, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey (father of the bridegroom) and the Rev. F. La Trobe Foster, Vicar of Widcombe, Maurice Swabey, A. M. S., to Hilda Maunsell, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. V. Stace, C. B.

DEATHS

BEATSON—May 7, at Kandawgee House, Rangoon, of cholera, Walter William Gordon Beatson, of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Ld., second son of the late Major-General R. S. Beatson, R. E., of Rotherwood, Bedford, aged 42.

CARMICHAEL—May 6, at Darjeeling, Elsie Gordon, the dearly loved and only surviving daughter of Surgeon-Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, aged 17.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

Two goodly volumes of selections from papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act during the years 1875-94 have just been issued by the Government of India in the Home Department. Of these voluminous papers by far the freshest for the present-day public are the earliest, referring as they do to exciting incidents the memory of which has been well-nigh forgotten. Since the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act was passed much ink has been shed in the everlasting strife between the money-lender and his debtor, but no blood. We have forgotten the time when a despatch from the Government of Bombay had to convey to the Secretary of State for India the interesting information that the comparatively quiet times were passed when "occasionally a very rapacious usurer was murdered by an impoverished debtor, rendered reckless by the trouble his own extravagance, and the money-lenders' rapacity had jointly brought upon him" and mutilations of money-lenders were not unknown. Organised attacks were being made by grain-dealers on village money-lenders and traders. Large bodies of the cultivators and working classes in the districts of Poona and Ahmednagar in June 1875 rose against the money-lenders and traders, threatened and attacked them and compelled them to surrender the bonds and other securities which they held. When the documents were given up quietly they were immediately destroyed; when they were not surrendered they were taken by force and then destroyed. "A good deal of violence was used," the Secretary of State was informed, "and some of the trading classes were injured," the injuries including amputation of the nose, a punishment usually reserved for women suspected of infidelity. These disturbances occurred in forty-five villages in the Poona zillah, and in twenty in Ahmednagar. It was necessary to call out the military to aid the police. Happily no lives were lost, but there was great alarm throughout the Deccan, and the money-lending and the trading classes went in fear of their lives.

The Bombay Government assured Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State, that these daring breaches of the peace would be put down with a firm hand, and the offenders rigorously punished. But they also informed his lordship that the causes—lying considerably below the surface—which had led to a wide-spread feeling of "dissatisfaction" of one body of men towards another, culminating in disgraceful outrages, required to be thoroughly and promptly investigated. It was proposed to depute an officer to inquire into the causes that had led to such a lamentable state of things, and to request the High Court to allow all the records of the subordinate judges in the disturbed districts to be examined. This course was deemed necessary because it was believed "by district officers of wide experience that the action of our law courts has really had a most important bearing on these recent occurrences." The despatch also stated that by the custom of the country from the time it came under British rule, the cultivators, whenever a marriage or other festivity took place in their families, borrowed from the village money-lender at exorbitant rates of interest to spend on the occasion, and the whole class was extremely improvident and heavily in debt. The Deccan Ryots Commission, of which Mr. J. B. Richey was the head, very thoroughly investigated the relations between the cultivating classes and their creditors and reported to Government. The first step taken was to transfer the execution of decrees against the immovable property of men obtaining their living by agriculture from the subordinate courts to the Collector, who was to be furnished with copies of the proceedings in the case and satisfy himself that the judgment creditor was the only claimant to the debtor's property, creditor and debtor to give full information generally on this and other points. The object of this apparently arbitrary proceeding was to put a drag on wholesale evictions. The Government of India in a despatch to the Bombay Government significantly stated "Any general movement among the agricultural classes in India cannot but give cause for anxiety." The report of the Commission showed that the anxiety was not groundless. The outbreak lasted about a month; but some cases occurred at a later period, and one in Sattara, a hundred miles away from the disturbed tract. Nearly a thousand arrests were made, and five hundred persons convicted. In one case an attempt was made to burn a money-lender alive, but some of the rioters saved his life. There was no attempt at robbery; in most cases when the money-lenders obeyed the order to tear up their bonds no further harm was done. It was clear that the feeling of hostility had been the growth of years. The Commissioners believed that the crisis would have come long before but for a transient period of prosperity. The districts were poor and in places sterile; the rainfall precarious. The ryots, a frugal race, were loaded with ancestral debt, devoid of education and without much intelligence. The system of collecting the land revenue at fixed times and in fixed sums in cash necessitated constant recourse to the village banker for ready money which was set against the produce sold to him. Immemorial custom compelled heavy expenditure at marriages and funerals, and money was borrowed for these occasions at very high interest. Carelessness in repayment and fraud on the part of the usurer caused the sums borrowed, with the heavy interest, to mount up and the condition of the cultivating class became hopeless. Attention had been drawn to the drift of things in 1822, and the misery of the ryots and the dangers to the State were represented to Government. Matters were apparently made worse by an alteration in the settlement in 1836-7 which gave the ryot a proprietary right in the land. Money was borrowed on the security of the farm. At first the money-lenders did not exercise the right to sell the land for their advances; the power was unknown under Native Governments, and it was contrary to all tradition. But in time the facility afforded by the system of civil justice introduced by the British came to be understood. Suits became frequent and much land was sold up, and the outlook became alarming.

But there was a breathing space. In 1850 the buildings of railways gave employment and much money to the ryots and the dangers which were becoming apparent were adjourned. The American war brought fabulous prices for Indian cotton and wealth to the ryot. He cleared off a good deal of debt, but he contracted more expensive habits. In 1866 the tide turned, there was drought, followed by partial failure of crops and prices fell; the new assessment of 1867 was heavier than that of thirty years before. The mortgage of land once more became general. Sowkars from other parts of India were unsympathetic, hard and unscrupulous. They took full advantage of the new Law of Limitation and insisted on the renewal of all bonds every two years at rapacious interest. The result, says the Report, was that "the mass of the people again became *quasi*-slaves, having to surrender all their produce to the sowkars and receiving from them only enough grain to live upon, and small sums of money that served to increase their debts." The sowkars sold up their lands, and being the only capitalists bought them in for a mere song. It was to meet this state of things that the Deccan Ryots Relief Act was passed. While under discussion Lord Salisbury in March 1878 sent the Viceroy a somewhat ambiguous telegram couched as follows:—"Deccan riots in my opinion, experimental. Legislation proposed by Bombay Government seems worth trying; if difficulties about passing Bill in Bombay Council, it might be introduced in yours." That suggestion was acted upon, and the Bill, introduced in the Viceroy's Council, was passed in a modified form. Its purpose was to protect the ryot by enacting that his land could only be sold when deliberately hypothecated as security for money lent and surrounding him with safeguards by providing special political machinery for the administration of the Act. Since its enactment its operation has been frequently challenged by the influential class whose interests seemed to be adversely affected by it. Four Commissioners were sent to inquire into its working. The general result of controversy and inquiry was that the Act was revised and strengthened, so that the Government can apply its provision to any part of the Presidency, instead of being confined to the four districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. So far from depriving the ryot of credit, and rendering him incapable of raising money to tide over times of pressure, his credit has become strengthened. He can now obtain money within due limits on lower terms than when he was the helpless and utterly penniless *quasi*-slave of the sowkar. The sowkar himself has felt the benefit of having to conduct his business on lines that will bear inspection.

IN a country governed as India is, it is very necessary to place on permanent record the results, financial and otherwise, of the working of various branches of the Administration. But there is a growing feeling that the writing of blue books is now much overdone. Lord Kimberley some weeks ago voiced this opinion in the House of Lords, and the complaint has been reiterated in the correspondence which has ensued from the remarkable letter in which Mr. Skrine announced to all whom it might concern the reasons for his retirement from the Civil Service. The over-production of blue books is to be regretted not merely on the ground of costliness, but far more because it takes up so much of the time and attention of officers, which could be more profitably employed in other directions. We should not hear so many comparisons between the officer of the past and his successor of to-day, complaining of the infrequency of the personal contact of the latter with the people over whom they are set, if so large a part of their time was not taken up in the collaboration of figures and dry-as-dust details for blue books which no one reads. A move towards emancipation from needless work of this kind has now been made in a direction where, judging from a saying which passes current among superficial observers, it might be least expected. The Government of Madras has issued a paper entitled "Curtailment of Correspondence" which deals with proposals for reducing the number of returns published in the Department of Separate Revenue. By this document permission is given among other things to submit statements of income tax collections half-yearly instead of quarterly. Further, the powers of Collectors have been delegated to their subordinate officers in various matters connected with the issuing of Abkari licenses, the punishing of defaulting Abkari lessees, the granting of refunds of tree-tax, the sanctioning of prosecutions under the Stamp Act, and the destroying of stamp vendors' accounts. Approval is also given to various proposals for the simplification of periodical returns relating to Abkari, Opium, Stamps, &c. Some of these changes may seem to give only a small amount of relief, but in the aggregate they are considerable. The modifications must commend themselves to every District Officer who desires to give personal attention to administrative matters of more importance than the tabulation of minute statistics. We do not believe that even people who have the keenest appetite for official information—non-official members of the Legislative Council for instance—will be inconvenienced by the change, and even if they are, the general good must be given more consideration than the wishes of an individual here and there. The Bombay Government might with advantage follow the example set in the Sister Presidency, and pay some attention to decreasing the number of detailed returns the publication of which serves no purpose of practical utility. Take for instance, the recently issued report on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Presidency. The statistical tables cover 125 pages of closely printed tabular matter. The income of every Municipality is shown under no less than 69 heads, and the expenditure under nearly as many. As the general public are not called upon to audit the Municipal accounts, a much simpler statement showing the receipts and expenditure under main heads would suffice. We do not suppose that even Mr. Dinshaw Wacha would complain of this, especially as it would clear the way for the publication of the Blue Book many months nearer to the time to which it relates than is now the case. This particular report was issued nearly thirteen months after the close of the official year.

THE Famine still continues to tell severely on the Government revenue in almost all branches. During the first four months of 1897 the gross earnings of the Indian railways declined from 962 lakhs to 874, a decrease of 87½ lakhs. A great deal of the diminution is accounted for by the falling off in the receipts of the two lines administered in Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway shows a deficiency of 45 lakhs and the B. B. and C. I. line of 17 lakhs. The North-Western line has a like tale to tell, the decrease in that instance being 10 lakhs. The fact that it is these three railways which have suffered most shows how predominating is the share of the wheat exports of the country sent from Western India in good seasons. It is not easy to reconcile the increase of 10½ lakhs in the East Indian line with the prevalence of famine in the Districts it serves. The Burma State Railway earned five lakhs more than in the same months of 1896, the Madras railway two lakhs more, and the Bhopal-Ujain line Rs. 1,15,620. All other increases reported are below a lakh of rupees, while no less than eleven of the decreases get into six and seven figures. In view of the soreness of the famine in the district served by the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway it is not surprising to find that the earnings of the line have decreased during the year at the rate of one and a-half lakhs per month.

THE best of new Fellows of the University of Bombay will appear in to-day's "Government Gazette."

LIEUTENANT R. A. HAVILAND, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, and has taken over the duties from the 18th instant from Captain J. N. M. MacGregor, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

SHOULD the plague disappear in a short while and not break out afresh during the monsoon, writes the *Madras Standard*, a speedy revival of the Bombay Mill Industry may be confidently expected. The point which is of special interest to Madras is that a wide-spread feeling exists among the Bombay mill-owners that strong efforts should be made to secure the services of operatives from other Provinces. Herein lies the opportunity of the hard-working law-abiding Madrassi. The Bombay mill-owners are quite prepared to engage inexperienced hands and to train them; all that they require is steady, hard work and they wish to make tolerably certain that their hands will not keep chronically deserting them or organising strikes. It is particularly to guard against this latter contengency that the mill-oweners seek to mix their working elements with people from various Provinces who will probably not combine with each other.

SOME alarm has been felt in Bengal regarding the arrival for railway work of Cutchis from the Bomaby side, the plague being prevalent at Cutch Mandvi. It appears that the masons of Cutch are so skilful that they are largely employed in various parts of India for bridge-building on railways. For months past gangs have been engaged on the northern extension of the East Coast line, but no symptoms of plague have appeared among them, and it is believed that the inspection they are subjected to in the journey across the peninsula is sufficient to prevent the disease being imported into Orissa.

THE following orders have been issued by the Government of India, in connection with commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of H. M. the Queen-Empress:—No deputation may consist of more than six members, three or four being preferred. Addresses will be received collectively by H. E. the Viceroy if arrangements can be made, on June 21st or 22nd. If one person is selected by others to present address singly there will be no objection to his appearing by himself. It is not proposed that Government should make arrangements for accommodation of deputations to Simla. All addresses presented will be forwarded to England.

THE perpetrators of brutal practical jokes unfortunately do not always get their punishment in this world, but two plaintiffs, man and wife, have recovered £100 damages in the Queen's Bench for a peculiarly cruel hoax played upon the wife. The joke consisted in saying that her husband, who had gone to Harlow races, had had a smash up and was lying in a bad bad way at Leytonstone. The defendant denied that he had made the statement, but gave the name of another man, who went into the box and acknowledged that he did use the words as a joke. But the jury gave the plaintiffs a verdict for travelling expenses and damages, and if the defendant be innocent it is to be hoped that he will induce his jocular friend to recoup him the expense.

A CURIOUS conflict of opinion has arisen between the Poet Laureate and a journalist on the Tweed. Some time ago a report appeared in nearly all newspapers of a ducking which Mr. Austin was said to have experienced while fishing in the river mentioned. It was in the cold season, and the bravery of the Poet Laureate in boldly taking to the water instead of allowing himself to be carried over the rapids and perhaps killed was duly extolled. But the Poet wrote to say that the whole story was a fiction—that he had not jumped into the Tweed, simply because he had not been there. The Tweed journalist set himself to gather evidence and affidavits on the subject, and when he had amassed a number he thought sufficient to establish the Laureate's identity he wrote to that gentleman asking him to contradict the contradiction. Mr. Austin declined to reply. Repeated applications were made, but not a word of response was vouchsafed. The journalist cannot do any more, because as the proprietors of the newspaper in which the report originally appeared have accepted the affidavits as *prima facie* evidence of truth, he has suffered no material damage by the denial. Still, it would be a great relief to his conscience and a solace to his amour propre to receive a line in prose—or even a verse—from the Poet to say that somebody fell into the Tweed.

"THE announcement that the site of Pope's villa at Twickenham has been located," writes a correspondent, "leads me to call attention to a relic of the poet, who did for Homer what Dryden did for Virgil, which is frequently seen and seldom identified. In the Guildhall Museum there is a bronze representing two lunatics, life size, and a notice attached states that the work formerly crowned the gate of Bedlam Hospital, and that the artist was Caius Gabriel Cibber. Here our 'Patres Conscripti' end their story, omitting the point of greatest interest. When Pope issued the second edition of the Dunciad, Colley Cibber, with whom he had quarrelled, was elevated to the throne of the Dunces, and his Court represented to be outside Bedlam,

> Where o'er the gates by his famed father's hand
> Great Cibber's brazen, brainless brothers stand.

It would, I think, interest many who, like myself, have searched in vain around Bedlam for these famous statues, to know that the Corporation of London has preserved 'Great Cibber's brazen brainless brothers,' and that they can be seen at the Guildhall. It would be equally interesting to visitors to the Museum if they were informed of the associations existing between the bronze and 'the little man of Twickenham.'"

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CZAR.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The suspension of hostilities was due to a direct appeal from the Czar to the Sultan.

The Greek Commanders have been ordered to cease hostilities.

THE QUESTION OF THE CONDITIONS.

The Powers are conferring before replying to the Turkish Note regarding conditions.

Germany is now prepared to join the others in stopping the war.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a meeting at the Junior Constitutional Club, said that the armistice concluded between Greece and Turkey does not much diminish the difficulties of the problem, and that the Powers cannot allow the Christian communities to pass under the rule of the Sultan, though Greece must pay the penalty. His Lordship added that the hundred members of the House of Commons, who sent the telegram to the King of Greece, were guilty of the blood which had been spilt.

BULGARIA MOBILIZING.

It is currently reported at Constantinople that Bulgaria is partially mobilizing her forces.

LATER.

Bulgaria is not mobilizing her forces, but only closely verifying the strength of her available reserves.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 19.

At the sitting of the Welby Commission, yesterday, Mr. Banerjee was examined and urged the adoption of Sir Charles Elliott's decentralization scheme, and also that the local Councils should be empowered to move Amendments to the Budget.

Mr. Banerjee, replying to Lord Welby, said Government had done much, but more was required. He and his friends confided in the progressive spirit of the Government.

THE NEW MARKET STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—

Galteemore	1
Berzak	2
Trisson	3

PILGRIMAGES TO HARDWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

In view of the danger of further outbreak of plague at Hardwar in the approaching fairs, the Government of India have to-day issued a formal notifications under the Epidemic Diseases Act prohibiting the sale of all the railway tickets to Lakhsar, Patri, Jwalapur, and Hurdwar between the 24th May and 12th June, 1897.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 19.

There was 1 new case, but no death in the city. The total mortality was 5.

In the Special Plague Hospital 3 admitted ; 7 cured.

The search parties examined 4,303 houses, and 5 cases were discovered.

The Municipal medical inspectors detected 1 case.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 19.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 19.

Mail steamers, Roma, from Australia, and Mirzapore, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16
Bar Silver	27¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chia closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	6	...	19	19
Teheran	19	2	49 p.m.	..	19
Suez	19	3	..	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th May, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	..	2
„ Karachi	—	16	—	4
„ Madras	..	19	—	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY—18.

10 p.m. — 82·9

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—19.

6 a.m. — 81·0

10 a.m. — 86·5

2 p.m. — 87·1

6 p.m. — 87·9

THE Central National Society for Women's Suffrage held its annual general meeting in Westminster Town Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. Russell Cooke. Great satisfaction was expressed at the progress made by the cause of women's suffrage in the current year. Mrs. Cooke gave a brief address upon the entire subject, but the other speakers scarcely erred on the side of brevity. The conclusion reached was that the suffragists should endeavour to compass even the most modest measure of reform which could be made law, and trust to the future for larger reforms.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

THE POINTS OF A HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

THE other day, proceeding along the Chowra Maidan upon my tattoo and in a mood to be taken unawares, I indiscreetly looked with appreciation upon the hind quarters of an animal ridden very much at large by an assortment of rags and a pair of the most beautiful whiskers. This individual caught my eye—it was his business to catch eyes—and straightway pulled up. "Behold !" he said, or words to that effect, "this magnificent animal is for sale !" He looked at me for token of my amazement, but consented to dispense with it for the sake of business. "All things for his stomach have gone so dear," he explained, "that I will sell even this beast." He was a *dalal* and a humbug, he had it up on commission from a bunnia in Umballa, but that appeared later. By this time he was riding sociably beside me, and as we had not exchanged cards, by post or in any other manner I wanted him to go away. I said I had no need of a horse, but he cast a critical glance upon my tattoo's knee action and went on talking. "Dekko," I said, "I have already a very good horse, he belongs to Shaitan Lal, the Chowdri," and he looked at me straight and smiled broadly, implying that we were both good fellows, and that if I chose to call my horse a noble animal he would be sorry to contradict me, for all horses were noble animals. But he showed no intention of deserting me, on the contrary, he suggested that we should both trot down hill by way of comparison. Now the animal of Shaitan Lal goes down hill as he might descend a ladder, with infinite caution, and I declined. I told him of the Municipal notice served upon all householders about furious riding, and he smiled again. We seemed to be on excellent terms, and they were all of his making. Moreover, I was on my way round Jako, it looked as if he meant to accompany me the whole five miles, and he carried about with him the whole essence of Baluchistan, with the wind in his favour.

"It is true," I said desperately, "a good horse is desirable—a better horse than this."

"Bashak !" he replied in a tone of pure business, "where is your honour's Koti ?"

I said that the name of it was McAndrewville, and that it was situated half way between Annandale and the Sky, as far from the present spot as his pony could canter in twenty minutes. He nodded briefly, wheeled round, and was gone. Three other dealers approaching observantly, from the East, enquired severally if I wanted a horse, and to each I responded recklessly that I did, and furnished the best address I could think of, being very non-desirous of taking part in a calvacade round Jako.

Next morning I was aroused by the trampling of hoofs, and the bearer in a state of agitation informed me that there was no room in the compound for any more horses, and would my excellency be pleased to direct that they be put in the hen house or where for without doubt they were descending from all directions. It was a little awkward for a moment, but in time of need an inspiration comes to every right-minded person. I went and awoke Tiglath-Pilaser, and told him that as he really needed something more respectable to ride I had ordered a few animals on inspection, and they were beginning to arrive. I need not go into Tiglath-Pilaser's experiences—he spent a happy morning trying those ponies—but some of the results may be usefully mentioned. A very nice looking animal, rounded and glossy, went to boards that you could clap together within four days ; he had been fattened up on ghee to make him personally agreeable, and as it does not occur to one to give it to a pony detained on approval, he lost his fairness to the eye. Other changes quite as remarkable, if less easily explained, occurred in animals which cantered perkily enough up hill and trotted surely enough down for one occasion only. They were of all ages, races, sexes, colours and denominations, they were all "bhote grebe," including the one that knocked down the khansamah and tore up the boards of the verandah, and any one of them could be purchased for about two hundred and fifty rupees.

Tiglath-Pilaser's final choice fell upon a shapely bay with black points. I distrusted the animal, and I said so, there was something about his under lip, moreover his owner—a wrinkled grand mother who wore a coat and a knife and accordeon pleated trousers and an enormous pair of shoulders—fondled him to such an extent that anybody but a person infatuated with his legs might have seen that the impression of his amiability was the impression that Cabuli found it most difficult to impart. But Tiglath-Pilaser would not be convinced, he and the be-daggered Cabuli grandmother nearly embraced over the animal's magnificent points, and while I had my back turned explaining to Alladeen that I could not possibly consent to pay one rupee eight annas for a moorghy whether things were "munga" or otherwise, a provisional arrangement was concluded, by which the paragon was consigned to the hen house, the stables being already occupied by the preferences of other members of the family. Whether this wrought upon his lofty spirit or whether he did not understand the hailstorm that descended in the night and smote upon the tin-roof of the hen house there is no means of knowing, but it is certain that in the morning the door of that building lay prostrate upon the ground outside and a pair of heels commanded the opening before which the boldest shrank from entering. The syce who attempted it, escaped with marks that he will carry for a week, and publicly thanked Buddha that he escaped at all. When anyone approached the hen house the paragon immediately attacked the walls, and as it is ours for this season only we naturally commanded that he should be kept calm at all costs. The mali, Pahari born and of an adventurous spirit, offered him a carrot through the window, but did not stay to suggest a compromise, and we all realised that to a really noble animal coming out of a state of intoxication a carrot and an insult are much the same things. Opportunely his Cabuli grandam arrived upon the scene, with four others as wrinkled and whiskered and accordeon-pleated as himself, to negotiate further for the paragon. We fell upon them as a family, as a household, and when we enquired with biting sarcasm if it was not expensive to keep a pony comfortably drunk for some days together, they looked abashed, and that was good to see. They approached nearer to the hen house than anybody else, but in the end it was a Yarkandi Rascal from the bazar, red cheeked, blue-eyed and capable of any crime, that got past the animal's heels and administered enough opium to him to make him amenable to leaving the premises an hour or two later.

It is better therefore to buy a horse in Simla on the hire system, keeping him for a month on wages and a gram and water diet. If this condition is observed Simla is full of bargains this year, though the permanent residents laugh at Rs. 250 for a pony and point to very decent animals they have bought at the end of the season for seventy-five. It is doubtless in this way that Shaitan Lal waxes fat, for all his hirelings bring him forty-five rupees a month, and some chowdris are demanding fifty and sixty this year. I may add that the paragon came back in a few days apparently a reformed character, and Tiglath-Pilaser, who is a person of convictions, is still dallying with the thought of reforming him. He is at present grazing in the pasture lands behind the Badminton court, which is so acrobatic a feat that I am beginning to believe him a sober horse with chances of establishing a character. But the nokar-log go round the other way.

THE Committee of Lloyd's have decided to bestow their silver medal on Second Officer J. H. Collin, of the British steamer Sultan, in acknowledgment of his exertion in saving life at sea. On the voyage of the Sultan from Calcutta to Aden in July last very rough weather was experienced, and on the 28th, in a very heavy sea off the Island of Secotra, a Lascar fireman fell overboard. He managed to secure a lifebuoy, but was lost sight of. The steamer manœuvred round the spot, but when he was again sighted it was impossible, on account of the high seas, to launch a boat. Second Officer Collin sprang overboard with a line, swam after the man, and attached the rope to him. The Lascar, who had been nearly three hours in the water was pulled on board, perfectly exhausted. Mr. Collin incurred extreme risk, not only on account of the very heavy sea, but by reason of the presence of sharks, several of which had been seen round the steamer.

THE CAPE AS A FIELD FOR EDUCATED INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A friend of mine, Mr. Nagpurkar, who has travelled over Europe and America, wrote to an English friend of his in Cape Colony asking his advice as to how far it would be wise to send some educated young men to South Africa to seek their fortunes there. Mr. Nagpurkar has sent me an extract from the reply he has received. The extract tallies with the information received by last mail about the troubled state of that part of Africa. At Mr. Nagpurkar's request, I send the extract herewith for publication in your journal. I feel sure your readers will find it interesting.—Yours, &c.,

M. G. RANADE.

Mahableshwar, May 18.

"You ask me if the mania against natives of India is as bad here as in Natal. I think it is quite as bad, especially with the Dutch part of the population, who are in the majority. Many of them think that all coloured people should be slaves as they were until Britain freed them, an act for which she has never been forgiven by many in this Colony. I think it was one of the grandest things Britain ever did when she paid over twenty million of pounds to free all the slaves in the Empire ; but that is not the light in which it is looked upon by the majority of the Dutch people here. Government makes no distinction of persons, white and coloured are treated alike, but it is in private life where it comes in. A coloured person, be he ever so well educated, has no chance in this colony of rising in the social scale, and I am sorry to say that it is very much worse in the Transvaal. There Government steps in and says no coloured person shall be allowed to walk about without wearing a badge ; he must not walk on the side paths of the streets, and he is lodged in gaol if seen in the street after 9 p.m., and mind you, that does not refer only to the uncivilized Kaffirs, but to any one supposed to have a drop of coloured blood in his veins ; and some of the people treated in that way are as white as some of the uneducated Boers who make the laws. I think such laws are iniquitous. English people are treated just a little better. True, they have not to wear a badge, but they must get a pass to get into their country and be in possession of £20 sterling. They have no vote and can't get one, and children born in the country will be in the same position. They pay ninetenths of the taxation, but dare not keep a rifle or revolver in their possession. And now they are passing a law to force them to make out all invoices and accounts in Dutch under a penalty of £5, although neither buyer nor seller understand the language. In fact, the strain is so great that war may break out any day. Cape Colony and the Transvaal are so closely connected in business that what affects the one affects the other. The consequence is that trade is almost at a standstill.

In our line of business there is hardly anything doing and has been in the same state for the last eighteen months. It is so bad that we have been forced to discharge more than half our men. Drought is mostly the cause. The drought continued for nearly two years. What the drought left last year the locusts finished off, so that nearly all the grain we are using is being imported from America. Now the drought is broken up, we have got rinderpest devastating the country and carrying off nearly all the cattle. We have also a war going on with some of the Bechuana tribe. So that altogether we are in a bad way. If you take my advice you will not send your friend to this country. He would find it almost impossible to get into any place of trust where education was required, and to go and do menial work along with the low class of natives we have here would be degrading to him.

We have had Dr. Koch in the Colony for some time trying to find out a cure for rinderpest or a preventive. He was supposed to have succeeded, but I see from the papers it is reported to be a failure, the same as his cure for consumption. By the time you get this you will have him in India, where he has gone to study the plague and try and find out a remedy. I hope he will be more successful with that."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present :—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, R. H. Vincent, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi.

THE GOVERNMENT GROUND ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Committee considered Resolution of the Corporation, dated 13th instant, that, with reference to letter to the President from Government, dated 8th April 1897, and letter from the Collector of Bombay, 3rd idem, the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction, under protest and without prejudice to their claim in the matter, the necessary grant for payment of additional rent demanded by Government for the land on the Esplanade occupied by the Municipality as the site of the Workshops, Health Department stables, &c.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to make the payment of Rs. 11,929, being the amount of the additional rent demanded by the Government.

GROWTH OF TREES ON TANSA LINE.

The Committee discussed letter to the Secretary, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, of the 26th February 1897, regarding the clearing of the whole of the Tansa duct line and of all growth of trees.

The letter was recorded with an expression of opinion that the Committee concurred with the Commissioner that the work of clearing jungle timber from the line of the Tansa pipe line should be completed gradually, a small amount being entered in the budget for that purpose each year.

TEMPORARY CHANNELS ON THE FLATS.

At the last meeting of the Standing Committee a question was asked whether temporary channels could be dug on the Flats to drain off the water there during the rains at a small cost. Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, reported to the Commissioner on the subject as under :—

I have the honour to observe that there are already several channels to drain off the surface water into the open main-drain, but the utility of them is reduced by the flood waters which remain often for days together in that drain. As any other drains which might be made at present could be connected with the same main drain there would be no material advantage in increasing the number. What is required is very deep channels and greater facilities for discharging flood waters into the sea than are afforded by Love Grove Sluices. The construction of such deep channels and the provision of larger and lower sluices are works of magnitude which will take considerable time in execution and cannot prudently be set about until I have completed the surveys and estimates for which a staff has been granted to me.

The report was recorded.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

SOME people really seem to have no regard for other's feelings. There is a story told of three costermongers who went out for a drive in the country on a donkey barrow. On the way home one of the men fell out and broke his neck. The other two were very much upset over the difficult question of breaking the news to the unfortunate widow. "You leave it to me," said one of them at last, "I'll break it to her." "You'll do it gentle-like," pleaded his friend, and he promised that he would. So they put the body at the bottom of the barrow, covered it up, and drove up to the door of the deceased man's house. The news-breaker got out and knocked at the door. When the wife appeared he asked, "Does Widow Brown live here ?" "I'm Mrs. Brown," replied the woman, "but, thank God, I ain't a widder." "Ain't you !" was the answer. "You just go and look in that blooming cart !" This was not intended for a joke, but wives don't like to find out that they are widows in such an abrupt manner.

THE new Canadian tariff has inspired Mr. Kipling once more to show that he is the poet of a Federated Empire. Canada "Our Lady of the Snows," he represents in his verses, published in the *Times*, as speaking to England and the nations:—

A nation spoke to a nation—
  A Throne sent word to a Throne:
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
  But mistress in my own ?
The gates are mine to open
  As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house,"
  said our Lady of the Snows.

These lines on the tariff policy of the Laurier Cabinet have induced the *Westminster* to speak of Mr. Kipling as the Poet Laurier.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

(Per s.s. Imperatrix, Captain Rassevitch.)

THE WAR IN GREECE.

FIGHTING AT VELESTINO.

THE NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

BALKAN STATES WARNED.

THE CROWN PRINCESS INSULTED.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Standard.*)

ATHENS, April 30.

Up to noon to-day the new Ministers had not taken the oath of Office. Unforeseen difficulties, it appears, had come about in connection with the definitive formation of the Cabinet ; arising, it is stated, out of certain conditions laid down by the King. M. Theotakis is expected from Corfu in the course of the afternoon, and it is hoped that his influence will be of assistance in smoothing matters over. The present situation is becoming not only enervating, but positively dangerous.

Last night the Crown Princess, while driving home from a visit to the ambulance hospital, was hissed and jeered at by the crowd to such an alarming extent that she was forced to beat a retreat and return to the building. A carriage was sent for, and on its arrival she drove back to the Palace at top speed. The arms on all the Royal carriages have been taken off, in order that the occupants may not be recognised by the people, while many of the Royal tradesmen have taken down the escutcheons of which they were previously so proud.

Another significant incident occurred during the service at one of the churches this morning. The priest was interrupted by protests from the congregation while offering up the usual prayers for the Royal family. The man who acted as ringleader in the disturbance was arrested. The disorder and tumult were so alarming that many of the women present fainted from sheer terror.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

At one o'clock this afternoon the Ministers took the oath of fidelity to the King. The new Cabinet is now finally constituted as follows :—

M. Ralli, Premier and Minister of Marine.
M. Theotakis, Minister of the Interior.
M. Simopoulo, Minister of Finance.
Colonel Tsimados, Minister of War.
M. Skouloudis, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Eutaxias, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Triantaphylakos, Minister of Justice.

The appointment of the Ministry has made an excellent impression, and the new Cabinet, to which M. Delyannis has promised his support, may be expected to command the confidence of the Chamber as well as of the people. It is to be hoped that its action will tend to diminish the present unpopularity of the Royal family.

I have to-day had a conversation with M. Skouloudis, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. He informed me that the Cabinet had assumed office without any fixed line of policy with regard to either the continuation or the cessation of the war. Ministers were examining the situation with the utmost care, and if, as a result of their inquiries, they were convinced that the struggle with the Turks could be carried on with a reasonable prospect of retrieving the honour of the Greek arms, the Government would prosecute the campaign with unabated energy. On the other hand, if the condition of the Army should be found such as to make further hostilities inadvisable, Ministers would undoubtedly refuse to bring fresh disasters on the country by persisting in a foolhardy war.

M. Skouloudis assured me that no official communication had been received recently by the Greek Government from the Great Powers ; but he added that he cordially approved of the declaration made to me by M. Delyannis, that the Greek nation would be satisfied, and would abandon its demand for the annexation of Crete, provided the Powers guaranteed the real autonomy of the Island, and the Greek frontier in Thessaly were so altered as to be made reasonably capable of defence. At present it runs south of Mount Olympus. M. Skouloudis, like M. Delyannis, is prepared to demand its rectification in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, which have not yet been put into force. Were those stipulations observed, Greece would possess a defensible frontier running from the east of Mount Olympus to the Gulf of Salonica.

With regard to Crete, the Foreign Minister asserted that the moment the Great Powers guaranteed its real autonomy and the departure of the Turkish garrison, the Greek people would readily consent to recall Colonel Vassos and his troops. I may add that my various conversations with the leading politicians in Athens have shown the existence of a deep-seated conviction that Crete can never enjoy tranquility so long as a single Turkish soldier is left on the Island. The presence of the Ottoman garrison must inevitably serve as an encouragement to the Mussulman population to indulge in acts of violence.

The Chamber will probably meet to-morrow to hear the Ministerial declaration of policy. The Ministers of War and the Interior will go to Pharsala to make a personal inquiry into the condition of the troops and the defences. Colonel Tsimados is actively superintending the equipment of the Reservists, in order to send them off as soon as possible to the assistance of the forces in Thessaly and Epirus.

M. Delyannis has made a statement to the effect that he was in no way favourable to the war, but that he yielded with reluctance to the popular excitement. Being afraid to oppose the national will, as expressed by innumerable demonstrations, he was compelled to espouse a war policy in order to save the Dynasty. Before leaving office he was anxious to apply for the immediate intervention of the Great Powers, but the King raised objections. It was now requisite to examine the situation as a whole, and to ascertain for certain whether it was possible to prolong the war with any chance of success. The *Akropolis* to-day echoes the view general among the more reflective classes of the population that a continuance of the hostilities would only lead to greater distress, and render more onerous the ultimate conditions of peace.

THE SITUATION AT VOLO.

(From special correspondents).

LARISSA, April 28.

Very many of the Greek inhabitants of the town are now returning. The majority of them are men with families, who, being unable to make the journey to Volo, have been in hiding in small villages near, or, in many cases, have been camping in woods and orchards.

The news having reached them that perfect order is maintained by the Turks, and that no pillage of private property has been permitted, they have now taken heart and come back again.

Their surprise at seeing most of the cafes and many shops open, and the Greeks going about their avocations unmolested, is unbounded, as is their delight in finding their homes exactly as they left them, and their property untouched.

All with whom I have conversed speak in terms of admiration and gratitude of the behaviour of the Turks, and are indignant in the extreme at the lies that have been propagated as to their brutality and cruelty.

APRIL 28.

I am not yet in a position to announce the definitive occupation of Volo. It appears that the Greeks have withdrawn all their troops to Pharsala, leaving Trikhala and Volo practically at the mercy of the Turkish Army. Their tactics are difficult to understand. Why, it is asked here, if it was their intention to fall back upon Pharsala when the Turks entered the plain, did they not destroy the telegraph wires, blow up the magazines, carry off all their guns, and destroy the bridges and food supplies, instead of leaving here almost everything necessary for a great Army ? Since they so far lost their heads as to omit these obvious precautions, it is thought very unlikely that they will be able to offer any effective resistance at Pharsala to the victorious Turks, whose morale, discipline, and condition are simply splendid.

Meanwhile, the people of Larissa are gradually coming back to their homes, and there is no disorder of any kind. No one is allowed to go out at night without a permit, and sentinels are still posted in front of the empty houses.

As soon as Volo is occupied, Edhem Pacha will make a contract with the Railway Company for the transport hither of necessary supplies.

The Turkish transport service is excellent. The Army is now more than a hundred miles from its base at Kara Dere ; yet the commissariat service is carried on without a hitch.

Though there is great activity in the Turkish camp, I am again prevented by military considerations from indicating the movements of troops which are now in progress.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

LORD SALISBURY'S SCHEME.

VIENNA, May 1.

Lord Salisbury has made a proposal to the Great Powers with regard to the state of affairs in Eastern Europe. It is to the effect that a conference of the Great Powers should be held in Paris at an early date to discuss what measures it is expedient to adopt in Eastern Europe in view of the war between Turkey and Greece. The question of holding a Conference is still under discussion, but it is regarded as doubtful whether the suggestion will prove acceptable to all the Powers.—*Reuter.*

THE IDENTIC NOTES.

VIENNA, April 30.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that Count Muravieff and Count Goluchowski yesterday despatched Identic Notes from the Russian capital to the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Representatives at Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, and Cettinje, "to the effect that the exchange of views which has taken place between the Russian and Austrian Emperors has afforded the two Sovereigns an opportunity to note with satisfaction the correct attitude which the Governments of Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Montenegro maintain in the present phase of the situation in European Turkey.

"This attitude," it is added, "harmonises all the more with the wishes of the two Sovereigns, as they are firmly determined to uphold universal peace and the principle of the *status quo.*"

SOFIA, April 30.

The Russian Government has informed the Bulgarian Government that at the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph complete harmony of views was shown to exist concerning the Eastern policy of Russia and Austria-Hungary.

At the same time, satisfaction is expressed at the correct and pacific attitude observed by Bulgaria in regard to the recent warlike aspect of affairs.

Under these circumstances, a mobilisation of the Bulgarian Army is now out of the question.

M. Geschoff, the Bulgarian Minister, on his recent visit to Bucharest, was received by the King and the Premier. It is understood that, as the result of these interviews, the differences which lately existed between Bulgaria and Roumania have now been settled.

PARIS, April 30.

The statement that the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy have advised the Greek Cabinet to make an appeal for mediation is not correct. There is reason to believe that European intervention is, as matters now stand, regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved upon carrying on the war. The Powers have thus no alternative but to stand aside until one or other of the belligerents is finally defeated.

OPINIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.

It is understood that the Porte is not opposed to mediation on the part of the Powers, with a view to terminating the Turco-Greek war. No intimation of such a proposal has, however, yet been received here. The audience which Baron Saurma von Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, had of the Sultan yesterday is regarded as particularly noteworthy in present circumstances. Nothing authentic, however, is yet known of what passed at the interview, which lasted an hour.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to-day had an interview on the subject with Tewfik Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the difficulty will probably be avoided by extending the limit of time within which Greek subjects are ordered to leave the Empire. In fact, the Council of Ministers yesterday submitted for Imperial sanction a Mazbatta recommending such an extension of the time limit, and an Irade approving this proposal is expected.

Three vessels filled with Greeks leave here for the Piræus to-day. The French Consulate was to-day again besieged by Greek subjects applying for certificates of protection.

Ghazi Osman Pacha is proceeding to Janina, where the troops will be reinforced by thirty thousand men.

April 30.

The departure of Greek subjects from Turkey has been delayed for a period of eight days, to date from May 3. This measure is the response to the Notes presented to the Porte on the 28th inst. by the French, Russian, and British Ambassadors, intimating that they undertook the joint protection of Greek subjects. Meanwhile, certificates of protection are being issued by the French Consulate and this is causing much comment, the question of protection not having yet been recognised by the Porte.

A telegram received here to-day from the military Commandant at Janina states that the Mustapha Pasha brigade yesterday occupied the heights dominating Nicueste Kervanserai, beyond Pentepigadia, whereupon the Greek troops in the vicinity retired.

The Vali of Salonica telegraphs that a band of Greeks, which appeared near Pravishte, has been routed, ten prisoners being made.

FRENCH FEELING.

PARIS, April 30.

There is an impression here that the dismissal of the Delyannis Cabinet has cleared the air, and that the prospects of peace look more promising. The *Debats* and the *Temps* confess that they do not know what are the intentions of M. Rali ; but they hope that he will not hesitate to disavow and reverse the policy of M. Delyannis—in other words, that he will follow the course which, under far less tragic circumstances, was adopted by M. Tricoupis in 1886. If this hope should be realised, the *Debats* consider that the war would be virtually at an end. The *Debats* feels confident that, if King George will only do now that which he refused to do six weeks ago—namely, recall Colonel Vassos and his handful of men from Crete—then the war would come to a sudden stop, as there would be no serious cause and no practical result to be expected from its continuance, and that "Greece would thus be enabled, on comparatively easy terms, to extricate herself from the most dangerous plight she has ever plunged into since the proclamation of her independence." It cannot believe that in insisting, as he has done, on the retirement of M. Delyannis, King George intended merely to change the names of his Ministers.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PROTEST.

ATHENS, May 1, 1 a.m.

The news of the retreat of the Greek troops in Epirus is confirmed. They have retired towards the frontier, abandoning the territory which they occupied. The Greeks, however, continue to hold Fort Salagora, on the Gulf of Arta.

The Minister of War before leaving for Pharsala submitted to the King for signature a decree recalling Colonel Sapountzaki, chief of the General Staff, and appointing Lieut.-Colonel Ralli to the post provisionally. The former Ministry, in spite of its promises, had not recalled Colonel Sapountzaki, alleging that the Crown Prince had declared that his recall would be a personal reflection on his (the Prince's) conduct of the operations.

According to the latest intelligence Philippiades has been occupied by the Turks.

THE GREEK SUCCESS AT VELESTINO.

3-30 a.m.

The following details have been received here concerning the fighting at Velestino. A Turkish force, consisting of 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry and thirteen guns, made several attacks during the night on the brigade commanded by General Smolenski, but was finally repulsed in the morning. The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly met by the Euzones posted on the hill of Karantassi, and they proved without result. An entire Ottoman regiment was literally decimated. Several hundreds of irregular riflemen co-operated with the army. The Greeks lost about fifty men killed and a major and five subaltern officers wounded.—*Reuter.*

THE SITUATION IN EPIRUS.

ATHENS, May 1.

Official telegrams received here state that after continuous fighting, lasting five days and ranging over the district extending from Pente Pighadia to Philippiada, the Greek army has evacuated the latter town, which the Turks have again occupied. The Greeks still hold Salagora, and invest Prevesa on the land side.

PROPOSALS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

It is now stated positively here that before the resignation of the Delyannis Cabinet, M. Skouzes, the Foreign Minister, made an informal proposal through the French, British and Russian Ministers here for a three day's armistice.

No reply appears to have been returned to this proposal, the Powers waiting for the request to be made officially.—*Central News.*

May 1.

In an interview last night with the new Greek Premier, M. Ralli, the Premier, announced it as his intention to call to arms every able-bodied man in Greece. In the meantime, he would not be averse to an armistice of fifteen days.

"RETIRED, PURSUED BY THE GREEK CAVALRY."

PHARSALA, April 30, 6 p.m.

A force of Turkish cavalry coming from Larissa advanced towards the railway between Pharsala and Domoko. The Greek artillery opened fire on the enemy at long range and maintained a severe cannonade against the Turks, who eventually retired, pursued by the Greek cavalry. It appears that the Turks wish to surprise Pharsala with two corps, one operating from Trikkala and the other from Larissa. General Smolenski's brigade is holding the enemy in check. The engagement this morning was brilliantly successful. Four squadrons of Turkish cavalry, which attempted to charge sustained heavy losses from the combined artillery and infantry fire of the Greeks. The artillery used shrapnel. The scene of the fight is about half an hour distant from Velestino railway junction.—*Reuter.*

BOMBARDMENT BY GREEK GUNBOATS NEAR PREVESA.

SANTA MAURA, May 1.

The Greek gunboat flotilla in the Gulf of Ambrakia has bombarded the coast near Nicopolis and Santa Petra. The Turks fled.—*Reuter.*

KAISER WILHELM'S CONGRATULATION TO THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

It is stated on good authority that at the audience which Baron Saurma von Jeltsch had of the Sultan on Wednesday, the German Ambassador was the bearer of a message from the Emperor William to the Sultan expressing his Majesty's appreciation of the manner in which Edham Pasha had conducted the military operations against the Greeks. In consequence of orders from General von Hahnke, chief of the Emperor William's Military Cabinet, Grumbkoff Pasha, attached to the Turkish army at Elassona, has received instructions to return here. Grumbkoff Pasha was sent to Elassona solely to inspect and report on the artillery and munitions of the army. The active part which he has taken in the campaign, particularly in the occupation of Larissa, has excited much comment, since Grumbkoff Pasha and a number of other German officers in the Ottoman service are still on the Active List of the German Army, and have only been lent to Turkey.—*Reuter.*

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT: A FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS, May 1.

According to telegrams published by the *Gaulois* to-day, the Sultan, being now conscious of his strength in consequence of the successes of his army in Thessaly, has resolved to claim his sovereignty over Egypt, or to obtain more effective recognition of it. Russia, Germany, and France, adds the journal, would approve this rebuff to British policy.

THE SULTAN AND THE GREEK FLEET.

A Sofia telegram published in the *Gaulois* states that M. Ralli, the Greek Premier, has intimated semi-officially that Greece would gratefully accept the mediation of Europe. On the other hand, it is added Turkey would be satisfied with the payment of a war indemnity guaranteed by the eventual handing over of the Hellenic fleet to Turkey in pledge.—*Reuter.*

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on April 30, replying to Sir H. Vincent, Mr. Balfour said that it was impossible at the present time to determine whether the House would be in Session on the 20th of June, or whether members would be absent on their holidays, and he could not, therefore, say whether he would propose that the House of Commons should attend Divine service in St. Margaret's Church, as the church of the House, on the Sunday appointed for national thanksgiving for the Queen's long reign. Mr. Curzon, replying to Mr. Morton, said that several instances had been reported to her Majesty's Consular officers of the seizure by the agents of the Turkish Government for arrears of taxation, of relief money supplied to Armenians. Representations had been made to the Porte, and assurances had been received that such proceedings would be checked. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. The whole of the votes, fourteen in number, which had been set down for consideration, were disposed of by ten o'clock, and progress was reported. The report of the Budget Resolution as to the Income Tax was agreed to. The Plumbers' Registration Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade, and the House was counted out at twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE three batteries constituting the Brigade of Field Artillery ordered to South Africa have been made up to their full war strength, as follows :—The 67th Field Battery at Woolwich, the 69th at Weedon, and the 13th at Dorchester. The numerical strength of the Brigade is 15 officers, 520 non-commissioned officers and men, 414 horses, 18 15-pounder guns, and 39 carriages. The Brigade will embark on Thursday next at the Royal Albert Docks, Woolwich, in a hired transport which is being selected by the Admiralty. The officers going out with the Brigade are Lieut. Colonel Owen Hay, Majors J. F. Vans Agnew, Mackenzie Grieve, and E. A. Lambert ; Captains R. D. Gubbins, C. D. Guinness, and R. Tremain ; Lieutenants H. C. T. Hildyard, R. S. Hardman, W. P. Saunders, F. A. Wilson, W. Furnival, W. H. F. Weber, H. M. Dawson, H. T. Belcher, and H. R. Phipps, together with Surgeon Major R. J. C. Cottrell, A. M. S. Each battery will take out its full complement of ammunition, and in addition to this, reserve war stores, consisting chiefly of 15-pounder shells, will be sent out from Woolwich Arsenal. A large quantity of war stores, chiefly small-arm ammunition, left Southampton on April 30 for South Africa in the steamship Dunvegan Castle.

AN INDIAN STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

MAHOMED AFZAL KHAN, 21, of Markham-square Chelsea, described as a native of India, of no occupation, but who is said to be an Indian Prince staying in this country, as a law student of the Middle Temple, was charged at Hampstead Police Court on April 30 on a warrant with "unlawfully running away" and leaving his wife Georgina, and his child Cecilia, chargeable to the Guardians of the parish of St. John, Hampstead.—The wife, an inmate of the Hampstead Workhouse, on being brought into court and seeing her husband in the dock fainted away and fell on to the floor, while prisoner himself exhibited considerable emotion. The wife was removed from the court and tended by the police-station matron, after which she recovered. The parties, it appeared had been married in this country both according to the Mohammedan rite and at the registry-office at Hampstead. Prisoner left her and she and her child became inmates of the Hampstead Workhouse. Nearly 5*l.* was now due to the Hampstead Guardians for the maintenance of the wife and child.—The Bench remanded prisoner, but, on the understanding that if the money due to the Guardians were paid by prisoner or his friends by four o'clock, with the costs of the court and the wife and child taken out of the workhouse at the same time, he should be discharged without being sent to the house of detention.—Later in the day this arrangement was carried out, and prisoner was discharged.

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

A REMARKABLE DIVISION.

CAPETOWN, April 30.

IN anticipation of the debate on the Motion of No Confidence in the Ministry, of which Mr. J. X. Merriman gave notice yesterday, the House of Assembly to-day presented a crowded appearance. Mr. Merriman, in submitting his Motion, disclaimed any personal hostility to the Government. He explained that the great need of South Africa at the present time was peace, and declared that, in order to maintain a fruitful peace, it was absolutely necessary to have a change of Government. Cablegrams appeared in the Press daily, reporting reinforcements of the Imperial troops in South Africa and actions continually taken, which, if they did not indicate war, had, at any rate, a disturbing influence on the country. The policy of the Government in recent years made it impossible for any representations made by them to the Transvaal to be listened to. He said that the Government had crept into being as the nominee of Mr. Rhodes, and strongly criticised their lack of policy regarding the Chartered Company. He described Sir James Sivewright's Worcester speech as a tissue of absurdities, and finally challenged the House to say whether it approved the policy of the Government.

Sir James Sivewright, in replying, said that he was the consistent friend of peace, and that he would surrender office when the first shot was fired. The policy of Government was one of peace, but they desired to exclude foreign Powers and to maintain British supremacy. He only asked for evidence of a conciliatory feeling from the Transvaal, and the Colonial Government would do all in their power to prevent peace being broken. In conclusion, he declared that he considered it wrong at the present time to expose the country to the excitement of a General Election.

Mr. Rose Innes declared that, whatever the result of the Motion might be, he would surrender the Leadership of his Party, as he could not consent to become a member of a Ministry dominated by the Afrikander Bond. He would, however, support Mr. Merriman's Motion. Throughout a troublous period the Government had not led the House. What the country required was a strong Government, conciliatory to the Transvaal, and firm regarding the maintenance of the authority of Great Britain in Africa.

Mr. Brabant opposed the Motion, but condemned Sir J. Gordon Sprigg's warlike policy. The Dutch speakers generally condemned Mr. Rhodes in vehement terms. Mr. Wanwyk said that Mr. Rhodes should have had more self-respect than to be present in the House to-day. It would be better for him to go and hide himself among the Kaffirs. The present Ministry was a Rhodes Ministry, and he had no confidence in it.

On a Division being taken on Mr. Merriman's Motion, the voting was equal, and the Speaker thereupon gave the casting vote for the Government.

ACTORS' ORPHANAGE.

A LARGE meeting of actors was held on April 30 at the Criterion, to consider an offer from Mr. Passmore Edwards to build an orphanage upon certain conditions. Miss Ellen Terry and other leading members of the profession aproved the proposal; others thought the conditions could not be fulfilled. Mr. Wyndham, who presided, gave the outline of a scheme for consolidating the various funds belonging to actors, and adding thereto a compulsory income-tax to be levied upon the members of each company by the manager. The meeting adjourned sine die, to enable the committee to consider the various suggestions submitted.

An action was commenced in the Queen's Bench Division on April 30, in which Mr. Bromley, a professional musician, sought to recover damages for a slander uttered against him by the wife of Mr. Louis Davidson, of Brighton. The plaintiff was accustomed to play at private houses, and on one occasion Mrs. Davidson made observations to the lady who had introduced the parties, which reflected upon the plaintiff's moral character. He denied that there was the slightest ground for these aspersions. The case would be resumed on May 3.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Lord Mayor's Fund amounted on May 1st to 583,806l. Among the donations received were:—Yorkshire contributions (additional), per the Lord Lieutenant of the three Ridings, 1,500l.; the sixty members of the Children's Orchestra, in commemoration of the sixty years' reign of the Queen, per Mr. Percy Armitage, 100l.; King's County (additional), per the Earl of Rosse, Lord Lieutenant, 204l. 2s. 8d.; Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield (3rd instalment), 65l. 13s. 2d.; Coventry (additional) per the Mayor, 247l. 2s. 4d.; making in all 1247l. 2s. 4d.; Kirkwall (additional), per the Provost, 75l. 19s. 8d.; Oxted, Surrey, per the Parish Council, 83l. 8s. 10d.; Horsmonden Parish 15l.; County of Sutherland (additional per the Lord Lieutenant, 15l. 12s; contents of box outside the Mansion House, 15l. 11s. 3d.; Trinity Church, Cheltenham, 26l. 7s. 4d.; All Saints, South Acton, 21l. 4s. 10d.; and the Loyalty Masonic Lodge, Bermuda, 10l.

CONSECRATION OF DR. OWEN.

On the morning of May 1st the Feast of St. Philip and St. James, the new Bishop of St. David's was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of a very large congregation by the Primate, assisted by the Bishops of London, Llandaff, St. Asaph, Swansea, and four other Bishops. A sermon of exceptional ability was preached by the Dean of St. Asaph, whose address to his brother and friend was most touching. The presenting Prelates were Llandaff and St. Asaph. Gounod's service was sung by men's voices only. The offertory was for the St. David's Diocesan Fund.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

The steamer Oriental arrived at Plymouth on April 30 and reported that Colonel W. G. Craigie-Halkett, late Commandant of the 31st Bengal Infantry, died on board on April 21, and was buried at sea. The deceased, who had travelled from Bombay, joined the steamer at Aden, and died the day after leaving Port Said. Colonel Craigie-Halkett had served in the army for thirty-three years, and for his services during the Afghan War he received a medal.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York, April 30.

Mr. Michael Davitt is at Washington, urging Senators to reject the Arbitration Treaty. One of his arguments is an assertion that England spent forty-eight million dollars upon Army and Navy purposes during the period that Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote were negotiating the Treaty. But Irish influence is no longer what it was, and the chief effect of Mr. Davitt's activity will be to illustrate that what remains of the Treaty is quite as well worth ratifying as rejecting.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, her two youngest children, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard on April 30th in the Victoria and Albert from Cherbourg, whence she had crossed the English Channel under a naval escort upon the conclusion of her visit to France. Her Majesty and the Princesses landed at the South Jetty, and conducted to the Royal saloon, which was placed in the middle of the special train. The Queen, left Portsmouth Dockyard at a quarter-past five, the Royal train proceeding under the charge of Sir Chas Scotter and Mr. White, over the South-Western Railway, past Petersfield, Haslemere, Guildford, and Virginia Water to Windsor, which was reached shortly after seven o'clock in the evening, the journey from the coast having been performed in an hour and fifty minutes. Considerable preparations had been made at the terminus for the reception of her Majesty. The platform was carpeted in the vicinity of the Queen's waiting rooms, which have just been tastefully redecorated and furnished in readiness for the Jubilee commemoration. The walls outside these apartments were hung with fluted crimson drapery and the entrance was surmounted by the Royal arms.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Executive of the Parliamentary Committee for Woman's Suffrage has addressed to Mr. Chamberlain a letter suggesting that he voted against the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill, "which is a safe and sound measure, claiming for women who are householders and owners the Parliamentary Franchise," under a misunderstanding as to what the claims of women constitute. The Committee recall his words in 1884. When he was pleading the extension of the Suffrage to the "man-householder" he said that the great grievance to be redressed was "of those who have no voice at all in our present system, the grievance of many house-holders and fathers of families, who pay rent and taxes, who are bound to perform every political obligation, and who are nevertheless denied the first political right of citizenship," and says also that these words are equally applicable to women in 1897, adding:—"In these days of excessive legislation it is more desirable than ever that women should be able to protect their own interests, for, seeing that so recently as the Local Government Act (1894) all women-owners of property are deprived of their ancient voting rights, the unsatisfactory economic position of women also makes the question one, not only of justice but of the highest expediency."

A "JUBILEE DINNER" FOR THE SLUMS.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S SCHEME.

The Lord Mayor writes to the Press as follows, enclosing a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales suggesting a "Record Reign" Dinner for the poor of the Metropolis:

"I have had the honour to-day of receiving the subjoined autograph letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and subsequently of being accorded the privilege of an interview with her Royal Highness on the subject. In obedience to the generous wish of the Princess, I have readily consented to accept donations at the Mansion House for the object indicated, and I propose to take counsel with the various authorities of the metropolis as to the best way of arranging for the application of the fund, so as to reach those for whom her Royal Highness so touchingly pleads. It may save trouble to state at once that no requests by individuals to participate in the fund can be received at the Mansion House. The general method of procedure will be made known in due course from the various centres. It will give the Lady Mayoress and me much pleasure to follow the Princess's example contribute £100 to the fund."

Her Royal Highness's letter is as follows:

"My Lord Mayor,—In the midst of all the many schemes and preparations for the commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, when everybody comes forward on behalf of some good cause—when schools, hospitals, and other charitable institutions have been so wisely and liberally provided for—there seems to me to be one class that has been overlooked, viz., the poorest of the poor in the slums of London! Might I plead for these—that they also should have some share in the festivities of that blessed day, and so remember to the end of their lives that great and good Queen whose glorious reign has, by the blessing of God, been prolonged for sixty years!

"Let us therefore provide these poor beggars and outcasts with a dinner or substantial meal during the week of June 22. I leave it to your kind and able organisation to arrange that the very poor in all parts of London should be equally cared for. I myself will with pleasure head the subscription list with £100. You are at liberty to make any use you think best of this letter, and believe me, yours truly,

"Alexandra, Princess of Wales."

There will doubtless be a generous response to her Royal Highness's appeal.

THE PLIGHT OF CHANG AT VANCOUVER.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH HIM?

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., published in the papers in New York says that Chang, the Chinese Ambassador appointed to represent the Emperor of China at the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations in London, and a numerous Chinese suite, distinctly declines to undergo fumigation at Vancouver, and has applied both to Lord Aberdeen and to Lord Salisbury to be relieved from the obnoxious performance. On the other hand, the port officials declare that unless he submits to the regulation he will have to return to China. Chang has replied that even that course would be preferable to fumigation, though he will lose his head when he gets there for disobeying orders. He declares, moreover, that if a hand is laid upon him it will mean trouble for Great Britain. At present Chang remains on board the ship, and the officials have telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	17
	Chakla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	2	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	1	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	1
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	27
	Tarwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	2
	Worli	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resid. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Grant Road	3	3	8
	Hindu	0	2	
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	1	
	Cleveland Road	0	1	
	Total	18	11	76
	Total to date	12,317	10,517	

The Plague Committee are now actively engaged in making arrangements to be fully prepared for the outbreak of the monsoon.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE BOMBAY NURSES.

Now that the plague has abated his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, with a thoughtfulness characteristic of him, has made arrangement whereby some of the nurses who have been on plague duty are enabled to enjoy a well earned holiday at Mahableshwar. The Governor of Bombay recently intimated to the plague authorities here that he was desirous of placing a bungalow at Mahableshwar at the disposal of the nurses for a holiday, and that it was large enough to comfortably accommodate seven of them. Accordingly seven nurses selected from the various hospitals have gone up to the favourite hill station of the Presidency, and are looking forward to the enjoyment of a very pleasant rest. By direction of Lord Sandhurst the railway journey was accomplished free of cost to themselves, and now they have arrived their wants are well looked after, nothing that can minister to their comfort being wanting. It may be mentioned that most of the nurses who have been and are still on plague duty are looking very well; indeed—better in fact than their sister on ordinary duty. One explanation of this is that the health of the plague nurses is most carefully looked after, and they are placed upon a far more nourishing diet than that which the nurses obtain under ordinary circumstances.

DR. DIMMOCK.

Surgeon-Major Dimmock who went to Cutch Mandvie to make arrangements for the Plague Hospitals there, has returned to Bombay.

CLEANSING OF THE MANDVIE WARD.

The work of cleaning the warehouses in Mandvie is now being carried on upon a very large scale. Mr. H. Holmes, who was acting as A.-D.-C. to the Plague Committee, is now placed on special duty in Mandvie. He is assisted by a staff of European and native officers, with a number of labourers and also police ramosis placed at his disposal by the Commissioner of Police. The special work entrusted to Mr. Holmes and his staff is the cleansing of the warehouses in the Mandvie Ward. On entering the godowns an ordinary observer may regard them as quite clean, but experience has shown how deceptive this appearance is. As soon as the contents—chiefly bags of grain and cases—are removed, the true condition of the floor is seen. There is generally a layer of filth two to three inches deep, which is so strongly embedded on the floor from the length of time it has been there that crow-bars and iron-blades are used to scrape it off. When this has been done, the empty warehouses are lime-washed and disinfected and in the meantime the property is exposed to the sun. This is done for three days, after which the goods are restored to the owner who may store them again in his newly white-washed godown. The authorities have not much trouble where the owners are sensible people and assist them in performing this most important task. But in case of a trader refusing to take charge of his own goods when they are being exposed to the sun, Mr. Holmes puts a guard of ramosis to watch the goods for three days. After that time the owner is called upon to protect his goods, and if he refuses it is at his own risk. In case of the owner being absent the godown is taken charge of by the authorities and every precaution is taken to see that no unnecessary trouble is given or damage done to the goods. The work is the more important since most of the buildings in Mandvie are composite—there being godowns on the ground floor and first floor, while the upper stories are used as dwelling places by the poor. In some houses the second and even third floors are also used as godowns and places to store goods. It is left to the discretion of the officers responsible for the work to decide where the work should begin in each street.

THE DETENTION OF PASSENGERS FROM CUTCH MANDVIE.

Owing to the prevalence of the plague in a bad form at Cutch Mandvie, and there being a large sea-borne passenger traffic between that port and Bombay, the Plague Committee have now imposed a detention of eight days on all passengers coming to Bombay from Cutch Mandvie, and of five days on all passengers from the other coast ports. Segregation sheds have been opened for the accommodation of passengers at Narelwady, Mody Khana and the Reay Road and hospitals. General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Major Cahusac and Surgeon-Major MacCartie proceeded on Monday evening to inspect these sheds, and to see what arrangements were being made for the accommodation and feeding of the passengers. At Wari Bunder a Bhattia requested General Gatacre to send all his caste-fellows who were detained to Narel Wadi where the Bhattias had their own shed and had made their own arrangements for the food of their caste-men. The General complied with the request and directed the assistant store-keeper of the Plague Committee to see to the transfer of fifty Bhattias from Wari Bunder shed to the one at Narel Wadi. The provisioning of the other detained passengers at the different sheds will be looked after by the store-keeper.

On Monday night 170 passengers were landed and detained at Wari Bunder, more than 300 at Narel Wadi and 209 at the Reay Road hospital shed while 200 more passengers are to be located in the last named shed. A plague case was discovered in the coasting steamer which arrived on Monday from Cutch Mandvie. The action taken by the Plague Committee is worthy of commendation for were it not for these precautions the importation of plague into Bombay from the coast and across the harbour would be certain, and the city would be in danger of a recrudescence of the epidemic.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

Dr. Vajeram Sakerram Diwan, medical officer in charge of the Jain Hospital at Arthur Road, accompanied by Mr. Maneckchund Kapoorchund, called at the Plague Committee's Office last evening and asked the permission of General Gatacre to allow the Jain Hospital to be removed to Lalbaugh near Bhooleshwar. The General before complying with the request, expressed a desire to see the place.

PLAGUE COMMITTEE ITEMS.

Mr. F. C. Dunnet, of the Race View Hotel, Mahableshwar, has sent a contribution of Rs. 40 to the Plague Committee's fund.

Surgeon-Major Booth attached to No. 2 District, Modi Khana Hospital, relinquished charge yesterday and returned to Government duty. Dr. Booth had endeared himself much to the patients to whom he was very attentive and kind.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday the persons, who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,744 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,630, making a total of 5,374 persons. Departures by sea 1852, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,609, making a total of 4,461 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 913 persons.

THE CASES OF PLAGUE ON BOARD THE DILWARA.

In the House of Commons, on April 30, Mr. T. W. Russell, in answer to Sir W. Foster, said: It is a fact that a fatal case of plague occurred on board the Indian transport Dilwara, after that vessel had left Bombay for England. The body was buried at sea, and under the recent Venice Convention only the two actual attendants on the sick person were detained at Suez, the vessel at once passing through the Canal in quarantine. On reaching Southampton on 6th April, the ship was met by the medical inspector of the Local Government Board, who acted in concert with the military and local port authorities. No further case had occurred, and, under the excellent arrangements organised by the port medical officers, the 1235 persons on board were allowed to land, and the existing powers are found to be fully sufficient to protect the health of those concerned. This is the second occasion within the last few months on which the infection of plague on board ship has been successfully dealt with without resorting to any quarantine detention of either vessels or persons. (Hear, hear.)

THE GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

Dr. McCabe-Dallas begs to thank Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Evans Fraser & Co., and Badham, Pile & Co., for their kind and acceptable gifts of cloth and clothing to the Grant Road Hospital.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 18th to 6 a.m. 19th May:—1 Admission, 1 died, 1 discharged cured, 1 convalescent, and 14 remaining under treatment.

THE DISEASE IN JANJIRA.

In my last letter, says our correspondent, I wrote that the disease was slowly yielding to the measures adopted by the authorities for stamping it out. The first three wards show a clean bill of health, while the type of fresh attacks in the remaining three divisions is becoming milder. The number of deaths is slowly falling off, which means a large number of recoveries. It is also a satisfactory sign that the Kolis and Bhandaries are beginning to realise the advantages of light and free air and are now resorting to medical treatment and do not depend upon superstition alone. The following is the number of attacks and deaths, etc., up to the 15th instant:—

	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths.
May 11	5	8
„ 12	6	5
„ 13	11	2
„ 14	9	3

Total of attacks up to date is 225.

Total of deaths up to date is 143.

Number of houses visited (during these four days) 727.

Number of houses whitewashed 120.

The establishment of medical officers, inspecting officers, etc., continues to be the same as before.

THE PLAGUE CHARTS.

The last issue of the *Gazette of India* contains a series of charts showing the progress of the plague in India, and we can thus see at a glance the course of the disease. The chart for Bombay city is a particularly interesting one, says our Allahabad contemporary, for it confirms the idea that plague was prevalent before its existence was officially acknowledged in the first week of October. There are two lines drawn, one showing the average daily mortality for five years, and the other the similar mortality from May 12th, 1896, to April 27th 1897. From about June 19th the death-rate began to rise above the normal, it rose and fell until the beginning of August, when it began to mount steadily. For the week ending August 25th the daily mortality was 91 as compared with the quinquennial figure 77. In the week following it was 90 as compared with 93. Then it dropped, but only to jump up again, the week ending October 6th showing 108 deaths daily as against a normal of 65. The wave was irregular for some weeks after this. For the week ending November 10th the daily figure had dropped to 85, but thereafter it mounted by leaps and bounds, until towards the close of December it was 261. Then came a sharp fall to 230, a fresh rise to 248, and another drop to 232 at the close of January. The last great rise occurred at this period, the maximum being reached in the week ending February 9th, when the daily deaths were 271, or nearly four times the normal. From that week to the present time the mortality has happily declined without a check until at the close of April the figure was 96 against the quinquennial 86 and now the normal death-rate has been reached. In Karachi plague appeared in the second week of December and we find that its highest point was reached, as in Bombay, during the early part of February. In Sukkur the first cases were reported at the end of that month and the maximum was touched five weeks later. In Poona from December 25th to February 25th the plague made small headway, but the month of March witnessed a steady rise until the deaths touched 51 per day, when the fall occurred. Charts for other towns are given and they all serve to show that the disease begins slowly, taking some weeks to get a foothold and then making startling progress. There are invariably intermediate rises and falls, but the upward tendency is always constant. When the turning point is reached the fall is very rapid. In all the charts the month of April shows the line getting lower week by week, but whether this was due to the setting in of the hot weather even experts hesitate to say.

BENGAL AND THE PLAGUE.

The Government of Bengal, at the instance of the Government of India, are deputing Surgeon-Major Dyson, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and Surgeon-Captain Calvert, the medical officer in charge of the plague observation camp at Khana junction, to Bombay for a month, to acquire practical knowledge of the plague. It is likely that three more Plague camps will shortly be established in Bengal, namely, one at Khurda in the Puri District to guard the East Coast Railway; another at Chakardharpur, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; and the third at Phansa, beyond Buxar on the North-Western frontier of Bengal. These camps will increase the strain that is being felt by the Medical Department in supplying officers. All leave to medical officers, except sick leave of course, has been stopped, and yet the supply of officers is apparently not equal to the demand, as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is calling for the services of retired military assistant surgeons for plague and famine duty.

LOWER DAMAUN.

THE MORTALITY NOW IN THE UNITS.

In the communication, which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, the Gola female is erroneously stated to have been detained in quarantine, the fact being that on her way to Chola she gave birth to a child at Lala's tavern, in Kachigam, at a short distance from the quarantine sheds, and after four days she and her new born babe were allowed by the C. P. A. D. F. to pass the cordon. The total mortality yesterday came down to eight. The people have this morning received with regret the news of the sudden recall by the Goa Government of Dr. Viriato Pinto who with two energetic officials has been working very hard to stamp out the plague, and whose efforts have helped to decrease the mortality by 75 per cent. The people intend to telegraph to the Goa Government to ask for the services of the Doctor until the plague has entirely left the city. The meat-eating people have again to observe a fast for want of meat. The butchers are not allowed to enter British villages to purchase goats and the local authorities who promised to order out goats from the Pergunna have not done so. The meagre supply of goats from Kaveri was exhausted a fortnight ago and now only a stray goat is found which is divided between the Marvad hospital and the officials, and others are left to vegetable diet. Persons undergoing quarantine are making a virtue of necessity and enjoying themselves as best they can. Drinking, singing and chatting keeps them merry. Dr. Cowasji Temoolji Pardivala, the medical officer in charge of the quarantine sheds, looks after their wants and has earned the gratitude of the people. A special man has been employed to boil the medicated water preparatory to putting the clothes therein for disinfection. A certain Moolla applied to the C. P. A. D. F. for permission to pass the cordon with his enceinte wife and four children as he had to perform the functions of his office on the last Bakri Eid at the place where he holds an appointment as priest of the Borahs. The plague authority offered to permit him alone to pass the cordon, but the Moolla could not avail himself of such an offer, leaving his delicate wife in a strange place. The authorities on the ground of sanitation declined to permit the wife to go with her husband and they were both compelled to remain in quarantine with the result that the wife was attacked with plague and died yesterday.

Professor Haffkine, it is said, has already communicated to the Governor that he and Dr. Koch are desirous of visiting this place in connection with the plague. No doubt the people will welcome the presence of the learned doctors, and will afford them every facility in their researches.

THE PLAGUE AT THERWANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The village of Therwanda, you may perhaps be aware, has been visited by the bubonic plague, and the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact. I wish to inform you of the doings of the officers in charge of disinfecting operations at Therwanda. Ordinary cases of fever, headache and so on are falsely represented as bubonic cases simply to annoy the people here by washing their houses and taking such unnecessary measures. I am at a loss to understand the ideas of the officers regarding an outbreak of the plague at Chaul. Their policy is to exercise boundless tyranny over the poor masses of the villagers who have been already suffering from the awful famine. In order to get rid of these present and expected miseries I take the liberty to suggest some remedies. There should be a competent L. M. and S., having sufficient knowledge of the manners and customs of the people living in villages. The present Doctor appointed to examine the patients does not seem to be a qualified one, as he confounds other diseases with the bubonic fever and treats patients with one rod. For instance a man, a resident at Therwanda, who came to reside in his garden at Choul, though suffering from Guinea-worm for about ten days was dragged out of his shed and conveyed to the segregation mandap without considering the nature of the disease and consulting the plague officers. The poor man is still kept there, notwithstanding the prayers of his relatives and friends for his relief. There should be a committee consisting of a Doctor, a plague-officer, and two or three respectable villagers to examine the patients and to give orders to convey them to the place of segregation if suffering from the disease. The present mandap for segregation is a wretched one and is not at all suitable to the patients as it has been erected on the sea-shore in the hot-season, where the sun beats from above and below. The mandap is enough to carry off even a healthy man much more an affected one. Besides it does not serve the purpose of a Hindu hospital where, as a matter of course, a patient should be supplied with suitable accommodation and necessary provision. The operation of disinfecting and washing houses was confined within prescribed limits even in Bombay, i.e., only the affected houses were washed, while here even when no case has taken place every house is to be subjected to purification and disinfection. In obedience to the Government orders the houses have been fairly lime-washed and the roofs kept open for days together to allow the rays of the sun to pass through. Now the monsoon is about to set in, and if the work of washing houses is continued, it will spoil the provisions of the poor people who have stored up for the autumn in this awful famine. I hope that this may draw the attention of the higher authorities and may induce them to take such steps as may tend to relieve the distressed.—Yours, &c.,

Choul, May 18. C. N.

PILGRIMAGES TO HARDWAR.

A *Gazette Extraordinary*, contains a notice from the Sanitation Department warning intending pilgrims to Hardwar that it is dangerous to visit that place at present owing to the recent occurrence there of cases of bubonic plague, which have necessitated the adoption of stringent sanitary precautions by the Government. All intending pilgrims are warned that they should not visit Hardwar during the rest of the current month of May and the month of June next ensuing. If, in spite by this warning pilgrims go to Hardwar during the abovementioned period, they may be required to live in a camp outside Hardwar under medical observation.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION IN KATHIAWAR.

The letter signed by A Lover of Native States which was recently published in the *Pioneer* has apparently re-opened to public discussion the difficult question of the succession laws in the two or three hundred native States and petty chieftainships which make up the Kathiawar peninsula. A vernacular paper, the *Kathiawar Krushi*, in the course of an English article on the subject, not very lucid in parts says:

The question as to the ruinous consequences of the Law of Succession prevalent among the Kathis and the equally-self-destructive custom of giving important Mahals or groups of villages to all the male members of a ruling family excepting the heir-apparent demands the serious attention of Government. The custom of equally dividing the landed property of the deceased among all his sons and their representatives obtaining among the Kathi chief ought to have attracted the attention of Government long ago.

A State, as such, however small it may be, must have to create and maintain nearly all the departments necessary for its proper Government. On the death of reigning Chiefs we find the state sub-divided into three, four or sometimes more Taluqnes.

The result is that each shareholder has to maintain all the branches of administration for the proper management of his estate out of a very limited income. In other words supposing there are three shareholders; then owing to the custom of equal division there would be three officers in every department where one did before, let alone the doubtful efficiency of the former owing to the limited resources of the estate.

Besides having to create a separate staff, though on a smaller scale, for each sub-division, there is the ever confounding difficulty, a source of infinite petty intestine wars, of jurisdiction. The British Government has to establish Courts (of course at the expense of the parties) to decide the various claims set up; the parties are unfortunately not infrequently found wasting all their energies in fighting out their real or imaginary grievances when they should all be directed towards improving the resources of the state and material condition of the people.

A cynic might raise an objection to the effect that if any change is made in the present system, Kathiawar would cease to be the hot-bed of politics. More Karbharis and consequently more *khatpat* is to be met with in Kathiawar than in any other area more densely populated. It is not denied that the number of machiavelis manufactured will be perceptibly diminished, and a smaller number of Karbharis will find their maintenance there if any change be effected in the existing standard. What is contended for is simply this that Native States will cease to have any longer the opprobrium of having as their members Taluques with such modest annual incomes as 10 to 15 thousand rupees; secondly, and what is more important, the subjects will be happier owing to the more effective administration and a less heavy taxation consequent on the new policy suggested; and thirdly the Supreme Power will find it more convenient to supervise and guide the interest of the States.

What we mean to suggest for the careful consideration of Government is that the estates of the Kathis should like ordinary *rajs* descend to the eldest son of the deceased and some suitable pecuniary proviso should be made for those who, under the present system are the co-sharers, or if convenient some appointments of a military nature should be conferred on them.

Secondly the *Fatayas* should be given some annual grants, and where possible some suitable posts should be given them; this will secure the co-operation and the confidence of the *Fatayas* and instead of the never ending quarrels as at present there will be mutual confidence and everlasting peace. This will further secure the good will of the *Fatayas*, whose interest will thus have been inseparably bound up with that of the reigning prince.—*Pioneer*.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 12th May 1897, compared with the Estimate for the year 1897-98:—

	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In May 1897—				
Bengal ...	34,93,750	34,48,575	.....	45,175
In April 1897—				
Bombay..	9,00,000	7,78,800	.....	1,21,200
Total ..	43,93,750	42,27,375		1,66,375

Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
To end of May 1897—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	69,87,500	67,91,125	.....	1,96,375
To end of April 1897—				
Bombay..	9,00,000	7,78,800	.....	1,21,200
Total	78,87,500	75,72,925	.....	3,14,575

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla. It will depend upon the decision of the Home Government as to whether legislation is necessary in connection with the Contagious Diseases question.

Regarding the Viceroy's contemplated visit to Burma next cold weather, Lord Elgin will probably arrive at Rangoon about the middle of November, and thence proceed to Mandalay.

Colonel W. S. S. Bisset will, according to the latest arrangement, vacate the post of Secretary of the Public Works Department in October, proceeding straight home to join his new appointment at the India Office, as Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies.

In Bengal the spring harvest falls so early, that the returns are ascertained, tabulated and published almost before the crops in the Punjab are fully off the ground. The wheat in Bengal, thanks to the winter rains, has done fairly: the area sown was of course affected by the autumn drought and stands at nearly 11 per cent. less than in previous year, but the yield is put down as a 12-anna crop, and is larger than that of last year, though short of an average outturn. Still if all the other crops of the year had done as well, there would not be much to complain of. Unfortunately corn is but an inconsiderable item in the food supply of Bengal: and it is the summer and autumn crops that did so badly. The early rice was destroyed by too much rain in July and August, and the late rice by drought. Taking all together, the estimate of the Agricultural Department is that the total supply of all food-grains in the Province during the past agricultural year did not amount to more than one-half of the average annual produce. Evidently the most that can be hoped for is that prices will not rise materially before the next *bhadoi* crop comes to the relief of the situation.

The Government of India appears to be a little inconsistent over the Jubilee regulations. It has decided that there are to be no big military parades as the season is unsuitable for such gatherings. But it is decidedly encouraging the idea of a large assemblage of deputations at Simla from all parts of India. And yet a parade in the cool of the morning would be less trying than a long railway journey extending over one or more days. Of course, the risk of sunstroke is nebulous from the point of view of the dweller in Simla. And, after all, the idea of a presentation ceremony in the Simla Town Hall is scarcely up to the imposing standard of Viceregal functions. It will probably be sandwiched in between a Fancy Ball and a local Flower Show.

On the night of the 14th instant Mr. G. P. Russell, an American Engineer in charge of the Deccan Gold Mining Company at Wondalli, in the Nizam's Dominions, at about 45 miles from Raichore, was picked up unconscious by a ticket collector and the Plague Doctor in a second class compartment, with a ticket from Raichore to Madras. An hour after his removal to the waiting room, he expired. The next morning the Special Magistrate and the Railway Police inspector held an inquest, with the aid of the Medical Officers and others, the verdict being that the deceased had died of heat apoplexy. His wife and four children are said to be in America. His remains were interred in the European burial ground at Guntakul.

Disagreeable as direct taxation always is, it is improbable that the European population of Lahore will object greatly to the new conservancy tax which the Lahore Municipality propose to levy, says the local paper. In order to have an improved conservancy system which will include the relegating to the limbo of forgotten things of the primitive agriculturists' carts, and various other objectionable features of the present system, the general public will not be averse to paying the small tax of 2 per cent. on house rental which has been resolved upon. A preliminary expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on purchase of new carts, provision of deposit ground, bullocks &c., is contemplated, and the monthly cost of upkeep of the system, when once in working order may approximately be set down as Rs. 600. The rental of Lahore has increased pretty considerably since 1893, when the total monthly value was Rs. 24,000, but even assuming that it is to-day of the value of Rs. 30,000, it will only just then produce Rs. 600, or the sum wanted to meet the monthly expense of the new system, and will offer little or no relief to the capital outlay.

The four hundred and odd "polis wallahs," whom the Lahore Municipality pay to uphold the law and to vindicate it when outraged, writes the *C. & M. Gazette* came in for a bad time of it on Saturday morning at the hands of the indignant city fathers. The principle of allowing famine relief to servants of Government drawing less than Rs. 16 a month seemed to the Lahore District Superintendent of Police to be one which might very well be adopted by the Municipality, and a suggestion reached the Committee that the 370 constables and 44 sergeants in Municipal employ should receive this allowance. The Municipality had a good answer. They are very hard up, and Government in its wisdom had only suggested that relief should be given if the funds permitted of it. But an opportunity to pour vials of wrath on the head of the indigenous "bobby" was not to be lost, and loud and long and vehement were the protestations of indignation and disgust. Never was the city worse protected. The budmash pursues the crooked tenor of his way unconcerned with the conniving dignity of a *gendarmerie* swathed in nankeen breeches and pugaris of a sanguinary official hue; crime stalks openly, of a verity right under the nose of the law; and the desecrators of the privileges of patrician and plebeian alike are never, or, well, hardly ever, brought to justice. Were these the people upon whom a humane Municipality was to benignantly lavish its substantial smiles? The Commissioners were evidently of the opinion that they were not, and when with sly innuendo it was bruited around that the representatives of the law had other means of supplementing their slender actual pay, there never was unanimity more unanimous.

The death of Mr. Henry Andrews, which occurred on Saturday, carries the mind back to the opening decade of the century in Calcutta. Mr. Andrews was born in March, 1809,—nine months before Mr. Gladstone,—and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year. He was in subordinate Government service for a period covering the Governor-Generalships of Lord William Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Earl of Auckland, the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir Henry Hardinge, the Marquis of Dalhousie and Earl Canning—that is, during the whole period of the Governors-General of India, the successors of the Governors-General of Fort William. Mr. Andrews was a Registrar in the Public Works Department when India passed to the Crown, and served under several of the earliest Viceroys. After his retirement on a good service pension, he acted for many years as Secretary of the Uncovenanted Service Fund and of the School Book Society, while he was best known latterly as the most zealous of Honorary Magistrates. A man of simple and modest disposition, he was for upwards of half a century an honoured head of the Eurasian community in Calcutta, and he was a leader of whom any section of the community might well have been proud. He was universally esteemed, and his long life was one of useful activity and Christian benevolence.

In consequence of the falling off in the numbers in the First Class Army Reserve in 1895, it was last year decided to resume enlistments for the Supplemental Reserve (Section D), and this section was accordingly reopened on the 1st of April last. The results of this step are eminently satisfactory, as upwards of 4,000 men were enlisted in the Supplemental Reserve during the remaining nine months of the year, and consequently the First Class Reserve as a whole, which during 1895 fell off to the extent of nearly 5,000 men, has not only maintained its numbers, but once more shows a tendency to attain the total of 80,000 at which it is hoped to always maintain it, the numbers on the 1st January last being 78,100.

The rehearsing of the grouping of the Royal carriages at St. Paul's is regarded at the Royal Mews as having been perfect as regards the behaviour of the horses and the skill of the grooms, but the space was found to be far too small to make the spectacle as effective as could be wished. There are to be no fewer than eighteen carriages in the Queen's procession, one of which will be drawn by eight horses and one by four horses, and these two, with the horses will take up the whole length of the cathedral front.

Colonel Milward, M.P., who is conducting the correspondence in connection with the proposal for celebrating the Jubilee by simultaneously lighting bonfires on all the higher hills throughout the United Kingdom, has received an extraordinary number of communications on the subject. The project is being very generally taken up. In Ireland many such illuminations are being arranged; and the Marquis of Dufferin is a warm supporter of the scheme. It becomes evident that on the night of June 22 there will be a remarkable display all over the kingdom.

Mr. LeMesurier, formerly a Ceylon Civil Servant, who, on embracing the Mahomedan faith and marrying a second wife during the life time of his first wife, was removed from Government employ, has filed a plaint in the District Court of Colombo against Mr. Charles Peter Layard, Attorney-General of Ceylon, Colombo, in which the plaintiff prays for judgment as follows against the defendant as representing the Government of Ceylon:—For Rs. 10,000 being the amount of his salary and allowances from the 9th January, 1896 to the 9th January, 1897, and Rs. 10,000 per annum till he is restored to the several functions set forth in the plaint; for an order of Court restoring him to the several functions, from which he has been unlawfully excluded; or in the alternative for Rs. 100,000, being the damages he has sustained by the breach of contract and the wrongful and unlawful acts on the part of the Ceylon Government alleged in the plaint, and for costs. Mr. LeMesurier appeared in person and tendered the plaint which was accepted by the acting District Judge.

The recent appointment of Mr. H. J. Gilliland, Professor of Physics at the Calcutta Presidency College, as Registrar of the Calcutta University, sets at rest—for the present at any rate—the proposal to have a full time Registrar for that University, for Mr. Gilliland has been appointed for the usual period of two years. All the Indian Universities, with the exception of the Madras University, appoint their Registrars for two years, at the expiry of which period they are eligible for re-election. In the case of the Allahabad University it was expressly provided that the first Registrar, who was appointed on the institution of the University in 1887, viz, Mr. Archibald E. Gough, of the N.-W. Provinces Educational Service, should hold office for the period of five years—his successors falling under the two years' rule. The Registrars are elected by the Senates of the various Universities; but in the case of the Punjab University the Registrar can only be selected by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate. This condition, as well as that concerning tenure of office, are held in abeyance with regard to the educational officer who is appointed to the combined posts of Principal of the Lahore Oriental College and Registrar of the Punjab University. The Madras University also had a two years' Registrar till 1890, when a full-time functionary, who has to devote his energies exclusively to his academic duties, was appointed on a salary of Rs. 600 rising by annual increments to Rs. 800 per mensem. His tenure of office is five years, at the expiry of which period he is eligible for re-election. Both at Calcutta and at Bombay proposals have for some time been in the air to adopt a similar system; and it would be supposed that if a permanent officer is required for the University of Madras still more would it be necessary for the more troublesome affairs of the University of Calcutta. But up till now the opposition to such a change has proved too strong, as the Registrars' emoluments have been regarded as a legitimate plum for local educationists.

At the Wandsworth County Court, his Honour Judge Lushington tried the action of Earle vs. Elkin. The plaintiff, curate at St. Clement's Danes, Strand, sued the defendant, a builder, of Lower Tooting, to recover the sum of £20.—The plaintiff conducted his own case, and said he was a master of arts and a Bachelor of Divinity. Early in the year he saw an advertisement in a daily paper offering property, in fair condition, and bringing in an income of £200 per annum, for £800. He replied, and subsequently parted with a deposit of £20, on the understanding that the greater part of the money could be found on mortgage. Now he discovered that the property did not answer the advertisement, and also that the amount could not be secured on mortgage. He therefore sued for his deposit of £20.—His Honour observed that it was a very difficult case, and he thought the plaintiff had better consult a solicitor.—The plaintiff: But I gave the deposit on the ground that the property could be mortgaged.—His Honour: That is not sufficient. I will adjourn the case for you, if you like, you paying the costs of the day.—The plaintiff: The laws of the land ought to be in accordance with the laws of the Bible.—His Honour: I am afraid you don't understand the law.—The plaintiff: I always preach extempore, and if I win the case I shall apply to my University to admit me to the degree of Bachelor of Law.—His Honour: Mind, I don't promise you anything but offer you an adjournment.—The plaintiff: I shall appeal to the High Court, and carry the case right up.—His Honour: Don't talk like that. Will you have the case adjourned?—The plaintiff: Yes.—The whole case was then adjourned, including a counter-claim and plaintiff's counter-claim to that.

The log of the Mayflower was, with due legal formality, handed over to Mr. Bayard by the Bishop of London on April 29th at the episcopal residence in St. James's Square, London. The actual transfer was preceded by the reading of a lengthy document by Dr. Tristram, in which were set forth the reasons of the Consistory Court for abiding by its original decision to confide the precious volume to Mr. Bayard's care. For application had been made, on Mr. Bayard's relinquishing his ambassadorial duties, that the custody of the book should be granted to his successor, in order that, through the medium of the President of the United States it might reach the hands of its future guardian, the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. The Court decided that it had no power to enforce the head of a Sovereign State to comply with its decree, and preferred, therefore, to charge Mr. Bayard, as a private person, to convey the log of the Mayflower to Boston. After the Diocesan Registrar had read the decree of the Court, the venerable volume was handed to the ex-Ambassador by the Bishop of London, who in two or three sentences expressed his adhesion to the principle that it was of the greatest possible importance that the documents bearing on the history of a nation should be under its own care. Mr. Bayard, following Dr. Creighton's example, made in reply the briefest of speeches, in which he did little more than remark that the book was a valuable testimony to the existence of the civil and religious liberties which were the soul of both the American and British nations, and expressed his own admiration for the spirit in which the transfer had been effected.

In the course of an article on Polar exploration, a writer in the *Standard* says:—Several projects for southern exploration have already been formed. An American, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who was surgeon of lieutenant Robert Peary's first Arctic expedition, is now preparing in New York an expedition for the Antarctic, which, should the remainder of the necessary expense fund be contributed, is to start southwards next September. Belgium is planning an expedition, and Germany is in process of organising one, which will be headed by Von Payer, the first explorer of Franz Josef Land. The question has been also mooted in Australia. The Government of this country has hitherto not regarded an Antarctic expedition with favour, but it is to be hoped that the Royal Geographical Society will renew its efforts, and that the guardians of the national purse will relent, and will not deprive England of a bloodless triumph in a land which no man can covet, and where the increase of natural knowledge will be the only reward.

WRITERS AND READERS

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY was just able to finish the additional volume of his history before his illness became severe. He had worked very steadily at the book, and the strain must have been considerable. However, the preface and index are alike complete, and Messrs. Chatto mean to publish the book on May 20. Mr. McCarthy sums up the Queen's reign as one of great success. He thinks it has been especially successful in domestic reform and domestic advancement.

Among our younger poets Mr. Francis Thompson has already taken a leading place. His new volume the title of which is "New Poems," will be ready in a few days. It is dedicated to Coventry Patmore, and thus, as Mr. Thompson expresses it, appears armed with a "crested and prevailing name." The little dedicatory poem, in which that phrase appears, was written before the death of Patmore. He saw the lines, and they were left as he saw them. Messrs. Constable publish "New Poems."

Sir George Grove contributes a preface to an interesting book concerning music which Mr. Murrray has nearly ready. The author is an American, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, and Sir George introduces him to us as the leading musical critic in Amerca. The purpose of the volume is told in its title: "How to Listen to Music." Recently there has arisen something of a literature on music as performed to the public. Here Mr. Krehbiel instructs people who are untaught in music how to enjoy it. Sir George Grove heartily commends his success in that effort.

Mr. Saville-Kent has hardly any rival in his knowledge of the natural history of Australia. This fact confers interest on a volume which Messrs. Chapman are about to issue. Mr. Saville-Kent's account of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia will be remembered, if only for the fine pictures. Its successor, which is called "The Naturalist in Australia," has been illustrated with an equal luxury. The striking point of Mr. Saville-Kent's illustration is that most of them are photographs made direct form living specimens. The book sets out the broad results of his natural history work in Australia during the past twelve years,

Everybody can repeat, though not always correctly the trite lines linked with the name of Dr. Fell. Not everybody may recollect that Bishop Fell presented Oxford University with some fine Roman-Italic type. There will be a reminder of the fact in a publication which Mr. Henry Frowde is now getting ready. This is the second part of the Yattendon Hymnal, the first part having appeared two years ago. The hymnal is edited by Mr. Robert Bridges, is meant for use in churches, and contains new tunes and re-settings. The Bishop Fell lettering occurs in it, and the music is given in the quaint music types of Peter Walpergen.

Mr. Herbert Spencer is now staying in a furnished house at Brighton. He is anxious to bring up the biological part of his work to date, and has five Secretaries at work helping him. Of course he accepts none of their work without rigid scrutiny. Unfortunately his health is so feeble that he is able only to manage at intervals an hour's work in a day, Mr. Spencer divides his year thus—three months in London, then three months in Brighton, then three months in a country farmhouse, and then three months in London again.

The *Bookman* for May contains some exceptionally interesting articles, Mr. William Wallace, editor of the Chambers, Burns, crosses swords with Mr. Henley, the rival editor, on a question of Burn's debt to his poetic forbears. Professor Marcus Dods writes on Benjamin Jowett; Mr. Andrew Lang discusses the new volume on the Brontes published by the Rev. Angus Mackay, of St. Jame's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. Mr. W. E. Canton has a good sketch of the Rev. Thomas E. Brown, the charming Manx poet, which is illustrated by a new portrait. The new author is Mr. W. W. Jacob, author of that very successful book "Many Cargoes." The eminent Roman Catholic, the Rev. Dr. Barry, discusses Archbishop Benson's book on Cyprian. Mr. George, Gissing, who has been by no means well, is recruiting his strength at Budleigh Salterton He has spent more pains on his last book. "The Whirlpool," than on any of its predecersors, and thinks it the best bit of work he has done as yet Mr. Barry Pain has entered the regions of romance, having written twelve stories about the days of Robin Hood which will appear in the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

Professor Buchheim, of King's College, has almost finished his group of "Selections from Heine." The volume, which has an introduction, notes, and a portrait of Heine, is for Macmillan's Golden Treasury Series. The same firm announce a work on the law of libel by Dr. Blake Odgers, and a book dealing with municipal problems by Professor Goodnow, of Columbia University. As to the first, it consists of half-a-dozen lectures delivered by Dr. Black Odgers in the Middle Temple Hall during Michaelmas term last year. In the other Professor Goodnow reviews municipal effort not only in America but also in Europe, and especially in England.

A book of rather a notable character will be published next month by Messrs. George Robertson and Co., the well-known Anglo Australian firm. It is entitled "A Roving Commission," and is practically the autobiography of a venerable octogenarian, Captain Crauford A. D. Pasco, R. N. He is a son of the Admiral Pasco who served as Nelson's flag lieutenant on board the Victory at Trafalgar. The book is largely a narrative of sixty years' service in various parts of the world, and has reminiscences of Darwin and Huxly, with whom Captain Pasco voyaged on their early scientific work. The introductory chapters are said to include a number of hitherto unpublished anecdotes of Nelson, derived from the papers and conversations of Admiral Pasco.

"Ibsen On His Merits," a book already announced by Messrs. Chapman' will be published very shortly It is by Sir Edward Russell, whose authority on the drama needs no mention, in collaboration with Mr. Percy Cross Standing. The more accurate thing, however, would be to say that Sir Edward contributes the first half of the book Mr. Cross Standing the second. Then an essay on Ibsen's latest play, "John Gabriel Borkman," comes from them both. The reason for the volume is towfold, the English interest in Ibsen, and the fact that no book giving an exhaustive appreciation of him has appeared here, always excepting what Mr. Bernard Show has wrritten.

Shortly Messrs. Constable will have ready the first volume of their edition of the "Faerie Queen," The issue is being edited by Miss Kate Warren, whose name was associated with an edition of "Piers the Plowman." The present Spenser is meant to cater for the general reader, who likes his books in a handy form. Thus, as there are really six poems in the "Faerie Queene," so there will be six volumes in this edition. Much care has been given to the text, which is a fresh collation from the editions of 1590 and 1596. A full glossary is being included.

It is understood that M. Berthelot, the eminent chemist, intends to publish the many letters from Ernest Renan he has in his possession. The committee that has been formed to erect a monument to Paul Verlain is preparing for publication a small volume containing some unpublished verses of the poet, in addition to contribution by Staphane Mallarme, Henri Bauer, Edmond Lepelletier, and other writers. M. Pierre Loti is at work on a drama, for which he has obtained the material from papers in the possession of his family. The piece is an historical play dealing with the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is intended for the Comedie Francaise. By special permission of Her Majesty the Queen, Mr. J. S. Murray Fisher is preparing a work dealing with the monuments and statuary in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Royal Mausoleums, Frogmore, the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor, and the Prince Henry of Battenberg Memorial Chapel Whippingham. It will be issued in two handsome volumes by subscription through the Albion publishing Company, accompanied with numerous pictures in photogravure, and others reporduced in colours. Mrs. Albert Bradshaw has written a story called "False Gods," which Messrs. Henry are Publishing, Another volume of fiction is announced by the same firm, the title being "Impossibilities," and the writer "Israel Mondego."

Mr. Christie Murray is making his papers on contemporary novelists into a volume which Messrs. Chatto will publish, A group of critical studies of the "Early Greek Philosophers" is announced by Messrs. Kegan, the writer being Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Yale. A pamphlet on Italian finance will be published in a few days by Messrs. Henry. It is by Mr. C. Rouzenraad, a recognised authority on the subject. —"The Annals of England" form the subject of a volume of patriotic verse which Messrs. Chapman are preparing. The poet is Mr. G. N. Hester, a schoolmaster at Margate.—Professor Deighton is issuing through Messrs. Constable a work relating to the Old English dramatists. It deals with the readings of notable passages in them.

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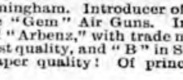

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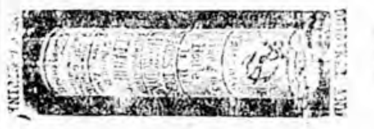

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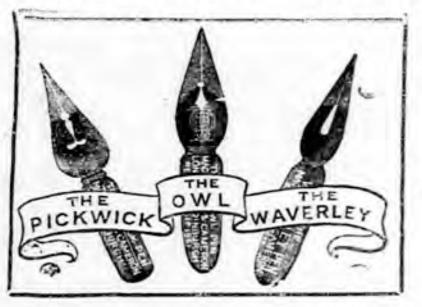

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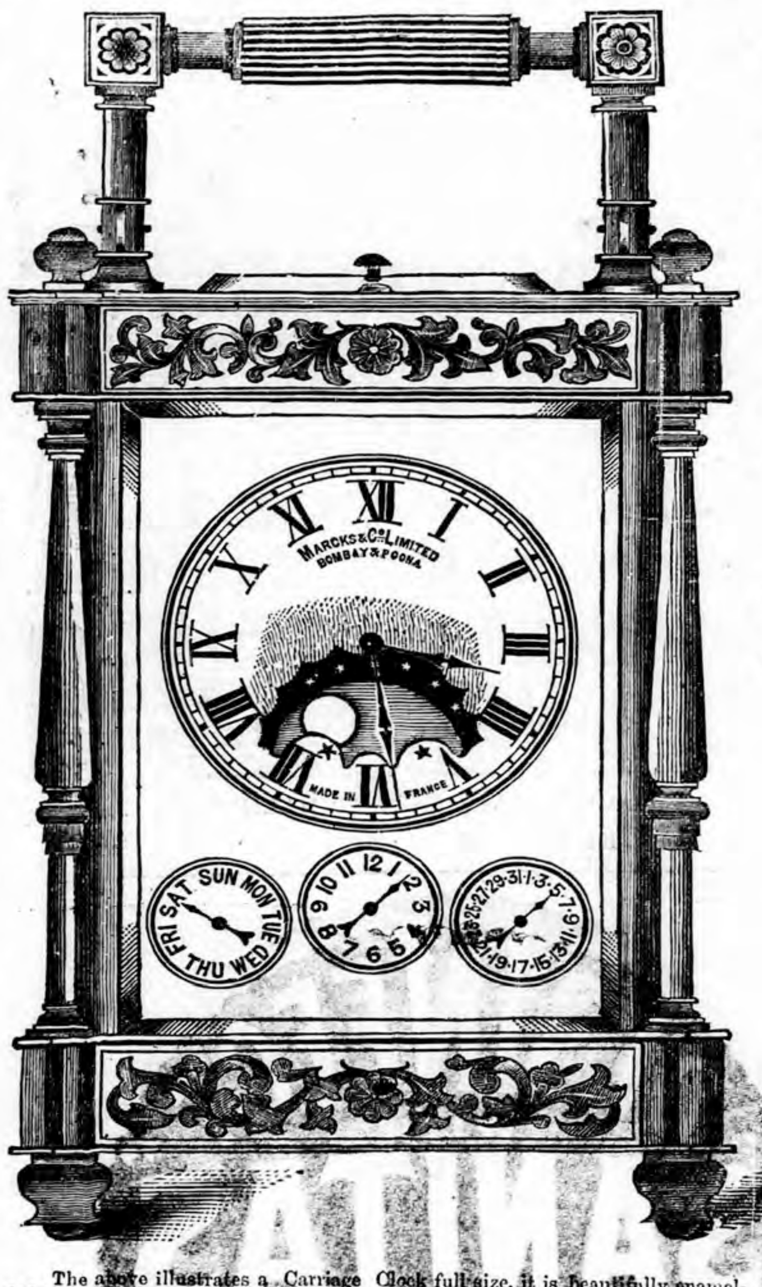

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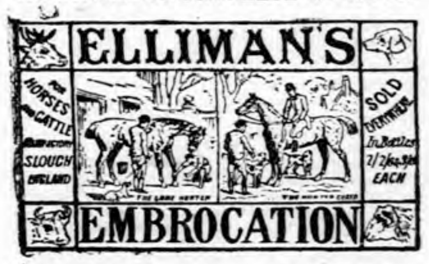

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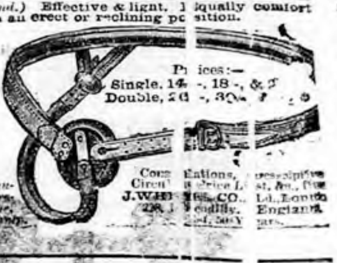

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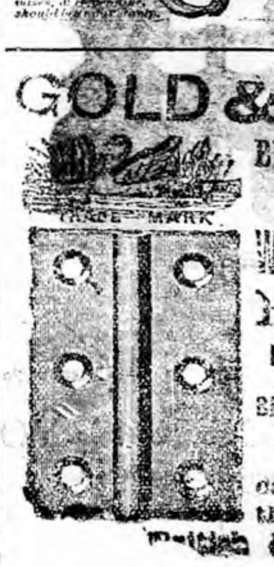

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